The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

December 29 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 59, 2 p.m. 62. Humidity „ 72, „ 74

December 29, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 57 p.m. 65 Humidity „ 78 „ 57

2817 光緒三十年十一月廿九日 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1914. 西曆一千九百十四年十二月廿九日 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES STILL ACTIVE.

300 METRES OF TRENCHES TAKEN.

Will Japanese Troops Go to Europe?

FRENCH NEWSPAPER GIVES CREDENCE TO THE IDEA.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Enemy's Trenches Captured.

Dec. 28, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—

We continued to advance west of Lombaertzyde and reached the foot of the dunes, whereon the enemy has established his line of resistance.

We lost a section of the trenches south of Ypres, near Hollebeke.

In the Lens region, near Carency, we captured 800 metres of the enemy's first line of trenches.

There has been intermittent cannonading on the Aisne and in Champagne, which was specially intense in the districts of Perthes and Rheims, the enemy specially paying attention to the positions we have captured.

We progressed slightly along the front on the heights of the Meuse.

The enemy bombarded the railway station at St. Die, but the railway service is uninterrupted.

A German counter-attack nort -east of Steinbach was repulsed.

French Progress.

(*Havas Telegrams.*)

Paris, Dec. 27, 6.35 p.m.

We repulsed a counter-attack against conquered trenches in the Perthes region. We progressed slightly in Argonne and repulsed two attacks eastward of St. Mihiel.

Our aeroplanes bombarded aviation sheds at Frascati, Metz railway station, and St. Privat barracks at Metz.

We made fresh progress on the heights overlooking Cernay, repulsing a few attacks.

The Question of Japanese Intervention.

A Tokyo message says the Mikado has dissolved Parliament, refusing the credits proposed for the occupation of Korea (Chosen).

The *Temps* declares that the crisis has nothing to do with the suggested despatch of Japanese troops to Europe; on the contrary, diplomatic meetings and conversations are being very actively pursued for the armed intervention of the Japanese Army in Europe.

(*Official Telegrams from the French Government, via Peking.*)

Circular 114 states:—On the 26th, between the sea and the Lys the day was calm, with intermittent cannonading. Between the Lys and the Oise there is nothing special to report, except that south-east of Peronne a counter-mine work made by the Germans was destroyed. In the Aisne and Champagne regions artillery fighting prevailed.

The French troops destroyed two machine guns near Baulne. German attempts in the Perthes region to retake lost trenches were in vain.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Slight progress was made in Argonne, where it is reported that the Germans are evacuating several of their trenches.

The French blew up with a mine a German outpost in the La Grurie wood. German attacks against Boisbrule redoubt, east of St. Mihiel, were repulsed.

A German dirigible dropped about ten bombs in the centre of Nancy, without any military grounds for so doing.

French aeroplanes bombarded Frascati's aviation sheds, at Metz railway station, where movement of troops had previously been reported, also St. Privat barracks.

The French troops made fresh progress in Upper Alsace, and on the heights overlooking Sennheim-Cernay.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Zeppelins Funk British Guns.

Dec. 27, 10.45 p.m.

The British swiftly outmanœuvred the submarines, while the guns of H.M.S. Undaunted and Arethusa easily put the Zeppelins to flight.

The British vessels remained for three hours off the enemy's coast, without the enemy's ships appearing and without being harmed.

Six of the British airmen returned safely, but Flight-Commander Hewlett's seaplane was seen to be wrecked and his fate is unknown.

British bombs were discharged on points of military significance.

The damage, however, cannot be estimated.

VALOUR OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Dangers and Trials in the Trenches.

The following notes, received at the Press Bureau from an observer who has been serving with the Indian troops in France since their entry into the fighting line, were published on Nov. 11.:—

Little change has taken place in the general position. The long-drawn battle line has everywhere been stubbornly contested without the assertion of a decisive superiority upon either side. There are not, however, wanting signs that the violence of the German offensive—which has been as resolutely pushed as it has been stubbornly met—is gradually spending its strength.

All along the line the struggle is one of trenches. When one talks of the front meaning the point of nearest actual contact between the opposing forces, one speaks of something which cannot be seen even by a spectator standing, if anyone were so rash, within fifty yards of the leading trenches. It is part of the impressiveness of this war that there is normally nothing to be seen. A number of men prolonged in lines of enormous length and concealed as has been described exhaust every artifice, confront every risk, and undergo the most trying privations in order to maintain their own positions against the combined effect of artillery fire, of hand grenades, of sniping, and of hand-to-hand assaults.

Assault on a German Trench.

If they are successful in this attempt it may be that the moment is judged favourable for an assault upon a German trench. And so at night, perhaps in the driving rain, a regiment cramped with long confinement will advance upon this desperate enterprise. And if over a long front many such gallant adventures succeed, we shall read in the daily message, so laconic and yet so full of meaning to those who know the facts: "In such-and-such a region we have made slight progress." It is the progress of very brave men against difficulties perhaps as great as have ever been surmounted in war. The Germans are full of resource, and it is one of their favourite plans to lure the allied troops on to attack them by various devices of which an indicated intention of surrendering is the most common. If the deception is successful, a skilfully-concealed machine-gun turns its murderous fire upon those who have advanced either to attack or to accept surrender.

The audacity of the enemy cannot be better illustrated than by a well-authenticated statement of what took place last night in a trench held by a Gurkha regiment. A figure silhouetted in the moonlight, and wearing a complete Gurkha uniform, approached the end of the trench and delivered the message: "The Gurkhas are to move further up the trench; another Gurkha contingent is advancing in support." Puzzled by this announcement, the officer in charge replied: "Answer, and answer quickly," he said. "If you are a Gurkha, by what boat did you cross?" This question was, in the circumstances, no easy one to answer, and the German, for such he was, turned at once and fled. But he had not gone five yards before he fell, riddled by bullets. If the officer had been deceived, the trench, of course, would have swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for them.

In a Strange Country.

It can readily be imagined that under such conditions Indian troops engage the enemy in circumstances of special difficulty. They are in a strange country. Their training and their instincts have accustomed them to quite different conditions. Even to distinguish German from French soldiers is not easy for them in the dark. They understand no language but their own, and very few others understand that. Their stragglers are exposed to difficulties in the way of rejoining their units which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. Nor must it be forgotten that the intentions which the German Emperor expressed in reference to the whole forces under the command of Sir John French have embraced in an equal degree the Army Corps composed of our Indian fellow subjects. Letters found upon wounded men or prisoners make it clear that the German military authorities have specially charged their troops with the task of inflicting the severest possible punishment upon forces whose civilisation they deny and whose soldierly qualities they affect to disparage.

It is in all these circumstances a subject for great satisfaction that the Indian troops have so finely fulfilled the high expectations which were formed of them. A word of caution should be uttered with regard to the amazing adventures and exploits which have been attributed to them; such recommendations are desired neither by officers nor men. They arrived in France with the soldierly ambition of proving themselves fit to stand side by side, as worthy comrades, with the brave British troops who have stubbornly contended during these long weeks for the honour of the Empire and freedom of the civilised world. They have in a just perspective of their work made good their hope. If they have been temporarily checked in one place they have made good, and more than made good, in another. Their commander has the pride of reflecting as he surveys the record of his fine command up to the present time that it has done the work which it was asked to do: that it has maintained the line which it was asked to maintain; and that in perhaps the greatest battle which has ever been fought it has shown itself to be following worthily the example of so many generations of soldiers. He has had a ready response to the Order which he issued to his command last month—of which the following is a copy:

Order of the Day No. 1.

Soldiers of the Indian Army Corps,

We have all read with pride the gracious message of his Majesty the King-Emperor to his troops from India.

On the eve of going into the field to join our British comrades, who have covered themselves with glory in this great war, it is our firm resolve to prove ourselves worthy of the honour which has been conferred on us as representatives of the Army of India.

In a few days we shall be fighting as it has never been our good fortune to fight before, and against enemies who have a long history.

But is their history as long as yours? You are the descendants of men who have been mighty rulers and great warriors for many centuries. You will recall the glories of your race! Hindu and Mohammedan will be fighting side by side with British soldiers and our gallant French Allies.

You will be helping to make history. You will be the first Indian soldiers of the King-Emperor who will have the honour of showing in Europe that the sons of India have lost none of their ancient martial instincts and are worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

In battle you will remember that your religions enjoin on you that to give your life doing your duty is your highest reward:

The eyes of your co-religionists and your fellow-countrymen are on you. From the Himalayan Mountains, the banks of the Ganges and Indus, and the plains of Hindustan they are eagerly waiting for the news of how their brethren conduct themselves when they meet the foe.

From mosques and temples their prayers are ascending to the God of all, and you will answer their hopes by the proofs of your valour.

You will fight for your King-Emperor and your faith, so that history will record the doings of India's sons and your children will proudly tell of the deeds of their fathers.

JAMES WILLCOCKS,
Lieutenant General Commanding
Indian Army Corps.

Camp, Oct. 10, 1914.

Bravery of the Officers.

It need hardly be said that the conduct and example of the British officers, who have undergone precisely the same hardships as the men, has been worthy of the highest traditions of the service. In the loss of officers as of men, Britain has paid, is paying, and will continue to pay, a cruel and a constant price for the liberties of Europe and for her own existence as a world-wide Power. Nowhere will this price be more bitterly felt than in the Indian Army Corps, where the friendship, sympathy, and mutual confidence subsisting between officers and men are unsurpassed in any service in the world. But it is rendered here as ungrudgingly as everywhere, and those who have given up their lives in this quarrel would count it a gain that they fell in the service they loved so well.

Nov. 6, 1914.

DOGS OF WAR.

A Great Factor on Battlefield.

Small quick-firing guns have been brought into battle by the Belgians, drawn by dogs, says the *San Francisco Examiner*. This fact has been mentioned more than once recently in the daily papers. Every continental army has for years past used dogs for various purposes. The Germans, in particular, employ them for carrying messages from outposts and pickets to the main body of troops.

They use pointers, Scotch sheepdogs and also clever little Pomeranians for this work. Poms have more pace than might be supposed. The first lesson is to march quietly, without frisking about, and especially without barking. The training is begun by feeding the dogs regularly at one place by one man. Then, when old enough, the puppy, just before mealtime, is taken some distance away up a road and turned loose to run home.

Just as a carrier-pigeon is trained by being obliged to fly gradually increasing distances, so is the dog taught. Within three months of its education beginning the Pom is usually able to take a message any distance up to three miles. It is, of course, encouraged to make its way straight across country.

The second part of the training is to recognise uniforms. Poms and French poodles are both incredibly quick at this sort of thing. Each dog has a collar with the regimental number, and a pouch attached to the collar for messages. On the march they are coupled and led in leashes.

The French army relies largely on the French poodle, a species which is perhaps the cleverest by nature of all known breeds. The dogs begin their training at eight months old, and by the time they are eighteen months they are fit for service.

The French also use the big Pyrenean mountain-dogs. These are employed for carrying ammunition. One can carry 500 rifle cartridges. The worst of these dogs is that so many are gun shy.

In their recent campaigns against Moors and Arabs, the French found their war dogs invaluable. No doubt they have hundreds at the front at the present moment.

As any man who has been on active service can corroborate, there is nothing more difficult than to find wounded in rough country. After one of the British fights against the Boers, three days were spent in searching for a wounded man, and that although it was known within a mile where he lay.

The Austrian and Italian troops both find dogs invaluable. The Alpine regiments used them both for sentry and ambulance work. Once an Austrian force under a captain was ordered to hold a certain bridge over the river Inn during manœuvres. The men were tired with long marching, the roar of the river was loud. No sign of the opposing force could be seen. Suddenly the dog belonging to the company began to growl.

No one knew why, but the sergeant said that it must be for some good reason, and the captain ordered his men to take cover behind the hedges.

Next minute up came a squadron of the enemy's cavalry at a sharp trot. They got a shock when they found the trap they had ridden into. Of course, they were all captured.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The French have lost a section of the trenches south of Ypres, near Hollebeke.

Near Carency, 800 metres of the enemy's first line of trenches have been captured.

Cannonading has been particularly intense in the districts of Rheims and Perthes.

The British warships remained three hours off Cuxhaven without the enemy's ships appearing.

The Germans have bombarded the railway station at St. Die, but the service is not interrupted.

In the attack on Cuxhaven, bombs were dropped on German points of military significance.

Six British airmen returned from the raid on Cuxhaven, but Flight-Commander Hewlett's seaplane was wrecked, and his fate is unknown.

In the attack on the German warships off Cuxhaven, the British swiftly out-manœuvred the enemy's submarines, while cruisers' guns put Zeppelins to flight.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Turf and football happenings are dealt with in our Home sports letter to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

A Chinese who brought arms and ammunition from Germany to Hongkong was fined $1,000 to-day.

General news and some facts concerning the dawning of the truth on Germany appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 1.
H.K. C.C. v. Rest of League.

Saturday, January 2.
H.K. C.C. v. Rest of League.
A.D.C. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.C. Matinee, Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince" —4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University, 3—7 p.m.

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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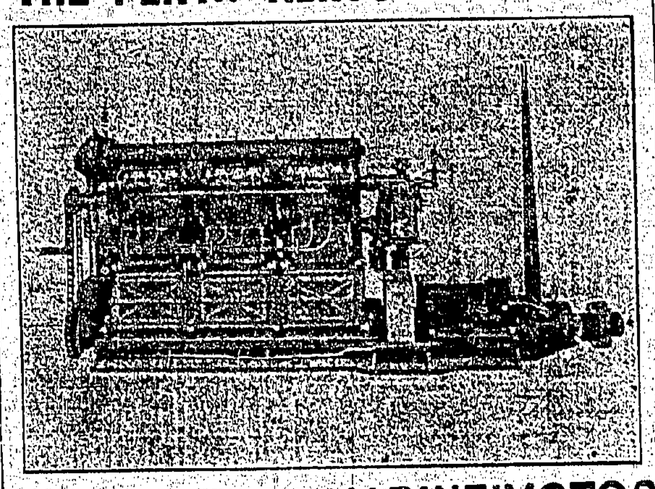

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Germany's "Democratic" Army.

Not a single breath of democracy filled the sails of the German army. That fact is only too apparent from the stories of German prisoners of war captured early in the struggle. They had not the remotest idea for what they were fighting. Since then the minds of the German people have been systematically embittered, particularly against Great Britain. That the Kaiser and his clique are not at all sure about the complete conversion of the German people is made evident by the win-at-any-price methods introduced into the war. Defeat is to the Hohenzollern dynasty a much more hazardous thing than to the people of Germany. Indeed, one has not lost faith in the idea that the German people themselves, now rigidly controlled and spoon-fed on fables, will ultimately put an end to their great misadventure. However far off the end may be, we cannot but realise, from the proofs afforded us, that the German army is far from being the democratic body so skilfully pictured by Von Treitsche and others of his ilk.

Daily [illegible]

The New Army.

In the past many have been led into the belief that England, being an island, could rely upon the Navy entirely for defence; but we have swiftly learnt the necessity for a large army as well as a powerful navy, with the result that little is now lacking, and what is lacking will very shortly be supplied. Practically every retired officer has come forward as an instructor for the great new army, the musketry standard has surpassed that required for the regular forces, double company and battalion training is in progress, and the units hourly grow more efficient. The health of the new army is also excellent, and the earnestness to learn has always been present. Very shortly this national army will be ready to join the troops who have for the past five months so gloriously upheld the noble traditions associated with the history of the British Army—and the deriders of British traditions will be forced to perform a quick-change *volte face*.

China Mail.

Diseases of the Battlefield.

Bombs, bullets and shrapnel are not the only terrors of the battlefield. The maladies that assail an army in the field even in the comparatively healthy regions in which the great European struggle is being waged, are by no means to be ignored. Discussing this important subject in a recent issue of "The Illustrated London News" a writer has some interesting and instructive remarks to make. According to him, the British troops at the front have been singularly free from the attacks of those diseases that are usually prevalent on all battlefields. In other campaigns, we learn, disease has slain thousands where bullets and shell have killed hundreds, and the writer thinks it only too likely that before long the present immunity will cease. Why disease should attack masses of men in the prime of life, living in the open air and on the whole well fed and clothed, at first sight may seem strange. The blame has generally been laid upon the drinking water.

Direct Tin Buying.

Ipoh, Dec. 7.—[illegible] *Times of Malaya* published [illegible] received by Messrs. Osborne and Chappell and laid upon the table at the meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines from the Oxford Exploration Company, Limited, in which was expressed a desire to establish "permanent trade relations with producers of tin for the taking of their entire production of tin." The writers believe they can take all the tin the Federation can produce at the market prices and suggest that the [illegible] of metallic block tin would be best. The council does not appear to have [illegible]

[illegible] Wines & Liqueurs [illegible] Best —ALEXANDRA [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

More Opium Burning.

On December 23, opium to the value of H. K. Tls. 70,000 was destroyed at the Signal Station, Pootung. The opium has been seized by the Chinese Maritime Customs during the past few months, and its destruction was witnessed by representatives of the Shanghai Magistrate and the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, the Pootung Magistrate and foreign officials of the Customs.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A Muzzling Bill for Manila.

Dr. Heiser has submitted the draft of a bill, which, while not designed to compel the muzzling of all the dogs in the Philippines, as at first suggested, is expected to prove effective if passed by the legislature. The bill provides that "whenever it shall appear that rabies exists among dogs or other animals in any community in such a degree as to constitute a grave menace to the public health, the director of health shall, with the approval of the secretary of commerce and police, give notice of such fact by publication in a local newspaper and by posting same in prominent places about the town."

Fined for Ill-Treating a Fish.

Sergeant Fraser, on Dec. 6, in Colombo, charged before Mr. Roberts, Acting M.M., two men and a woman with ill-treating a live fish by dragging it along the road tied to a string. A fish was landed by train and accused from the station gate dragged it to the yard. It was a very large one and alive. The 3rd accused, Saibo Marikar, was a fishmonger and the two others his coolies. The fish was tied round the neck and bleeding and struggling about the yard. The defence stated that as the fish was a very large one (it weighed 7 cwt.) they could not carry it, so they tied a string to its tail and pulled it some distance to get it put in a cart. It was eventually removed to the market, where they sold it. It was then killed by the purchasers. The Magistrate fined the first two accused R10 each and the third R50.

The Prohibition Bill in America.

Washington, December 23.—The Hobson bill providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, while virtually passed by the members of Congress who voted on the measure to-day failed to secure the required two-thirds vote. The vote on the question was 192 in favour of the amendment and 189 against. Many of the members absented themselves. The vote on the bill came after a most strenuous fight had been waged by supporters of the Prohibition cause, chief among whom was Mr. Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, who was the author of the bill and introduced it into Congress. Prohibition leaders expressed themselves well satisfied with the vote on the bill, pointing to it as an indication of the strength of the temperance movement.

The Smile Did It.

A young French lady, described as a diamond broker, was summoned at Willesden recently for non-payment of her rates, and the magistrate, after hearing that the war had spoilt her business, gave her a fortnight in which to pay. "Could monsieur not make it a month?" pleaded the defendant with a captivating smile. "Yes, I will," replied the magistrate, "your winsome smile has done it."

Disastrous Mine Explosion in Japan.

On December 15 an explosion took place at the Hojo Coalmine, Togawa-gun, Fukuoka prefecture, owned by the Mitsu Bishi firm. About 650 men are believed to have been entombed. Up to 8 o'clock in the evening only ten men had been rescued. Most of the men entombed are believed to have perished. In the afternoon, as the volume of smoke issuing from the mine diminished, a rescue party was organised and ventured into the mine. As they advanced 20 or 30 ft. from the entrance they found the ceiling of the pit had fallen in and that debris blocked the way. According to later investigations, says the *Japan Chronicle* of December 18, the number of people who were in the Hojo mine when the [illegible]

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Gradual Dawning of the Truth.

The truth dawns slowly upon the Germans, as we [illegible] a fairly [illegible] people. There are still many Germans, especially, apparently, in Franconia, the Eifel, etc., where people believe that the German armies are repeating the siege of Paris at a rather greater distance from the actual city than in 1870. The reports of fighting on the east doled out in ten line snippets by single-sheet newspapers do not help them to an understanding of the situation, and unless they come across an enlightening issue of the Frankfurt or Cologne *Gazette* the idea of a retreat having taken place hardly enters their heads.

But in the big cities in Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Hanover and still more in the cities of the Rhineland and of the east, the facts are becoming apparent. It is not alone the stream of wounded, perhaps not even the sudden revocation of the railway arrangements for returning refugees to East Prussia, which has made it clear to Berlineis, for example, that things are not going so completely according to scheme as they appeared to do in August. Six weeks ago or thereabouts the idea that Russia was really defeated seemed so prevalent that military writers felt bound to administer a cold douche in the shape of a warning that the occupation of Warsaw and Ivangorod and the advance beyond the Vistula might still be subject to occasional checks.

At the end of August everything seemed to point to an early triumph. "One is almost mentally incapable of grasping the news of German victories East and West," said the *Vossische*. On Sept. 16 the *Cologne Gazette* could still talk of "an unexampled succession of victories in France, stout-hearted damming of Russian progress in Galicia, triumphant clearing of East Prussia." At the end of September the "strategic retirement" from the Marne was made actually to appear as a masterpiece of German ingenuity. Germans having proved victorious in the matter of winning for the most favourable position. This was the first period of sublime confidence in the original scheme for speedy victory.

By the end of the first week in October, however, it began to dawn on a few readers of newspapers in Berlin that the campaign in the East, at any rate, was not going to be a walk to Warsaw. The *Berliner Tageblatt* began to excuse the slowness of progress on the ground of the "strain and deprivations" the troops had suffered, whilst the possibility of a defensive was clearly envisaged by several writers. As for events in the West, the fall of Antwerp was exploited for all it was worth, and for a long time its spectacular effect, aided very soon by lavish illustration in the cinematograph shows, helped the German Press to conceal the fact that the fall of the fortress had been a disappointment because the garrison [illegible] of the Allies' left wing, foretold some time before by the *Lokal-Anzeiger* as an event shortly to take place, had not come off.

It is from about the middle of October that the tone of the German Press begins more decidedly to change. On the sixteenth General von Bissing rebuked Düsseldorf in particular, and Germany in general, for nervousness occasioned by the visit of British aeroplanes to Düsseldorf. A day or two later the *Berliner Tageblatt* was obliged to admit that its confident prophecy that the Antwerp garrison would be captured with the fortress had proved to be wrong. Major Moraht, the military correspondent, still believed Dunkirk must soon be captured, but he began to warn his readers that it was still a long, long way to London. England could only be finally defeated by "other means."

By Oct. 20 the *Cologne Gazette* was obliged to reprove "idle croakers" for expressing a certain degree of pessimism. Attention was concentrated on the Battle for the Coast, which Major Moraht had himself asserted a little earlier could not be decisive, even if it were a complete triumph for German arms. The fighting in the East disappeared from the official German reports, and the Berlin Press had only Austrian reports to rely upon. More than once there was a suggestion, rather in the form of the words than their literal meaning, that the Austrian reports were a little too optimistic, and before the end of the month some of the facts regarding the situation in the East began to trickle through to Berlin.

The fantastic stories of the burning of Shorncliffe and of the protests of French departments against the depredations of British troops, threats of what would be done to England when Calais had been captured, began to take the place of the earlier prophecies of speedy triumph. These threats mark the second stage of German enlightenment.

The third stage, which has been developing since the beginning of the present month, may be best described as the "something up our sleeve" stage. Even now, when Berlin, at any rate, can no longer be in doubt as to the progress of Russia in the East or of the fact that the hammering on the Western anvil has been extremely bad for the hammer, there appears to be a sublime faith in the General Staff. It must have "something up its sleeve." The Russians are being drawn on to their destruction in the lakes of East Prussia or amongst the mines of Silesia. Something horrible is to be done from Zeebrugge or to Vladivostok. That there is a bad hitch somewhere is now apparent, but the sleeve-theory dies hard.

All the truth of all the fighting will only be realised when the third stage, the sleeve-bubble, bursts in turn.

A FORM OF COMPULSION.

With rumours of conscription in the air, it is of interest to recall how, in the days before the four South African colonies united, the little State of Natal prepared itself for action against the natives in case of rebellion. In 1906 Natal showed, despite its small population, that it was quite able to deal unaided with a native rising of no mean proportions.

The native population of Natal and Zululand is 900,000, while the white population totals only 58,000, of which, perhaps, 50,000 are males. The Defence Act in force in the colony before Union, provided for a militia force to which the principles of compulsion applied. The State maintained an Active Militia, which was a voluntary army, identical with the Territorial Army of Great Britain. The balance of the male population over eighteen years of age was liable to be called up for active service in case of emergency. All men of service age were divided into three reserves. The first reserve, consisting of unmarried men under thirty, was liable to mobilisation as soon as the Active Militia required reinforcements. The Second Reserve—the single men under thirty—could only be called out in case of grave emergency. The Third Reserve, comprising the remainder of the male population, was only liable for town defence.

We may quote an instance of how the system worked. In 1907 when the Active Militia had been sent to Zululand to arrest Dinuzulu, headquarters at Pietermaritzburg received information that trouble was to be expected from the rebel Chief Kijana, in the Greytown district, some thirty-forty miles from the capital. Fifty volunteers were called for, but the mobilisation of the Active Militia had already taken away many of the young men, and employers racially forbade their employees to offer their services. The Commandant of Militia immediately took a ballot of the First Reserve, police gallopers served notices upon the men selected, and in three hours the contingent was entrained for Greytown, fully equipped.

Under the Reserve system training was not compulsory, but efficiency in shooting was obtained through the medium of the rifle club. No income burden was placed upon the reservists, and the system was never unpopular.—*Globe.*

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

電報 號 井 確 異 實 事 聞 要 訪 採 大 正 論 言 旨 宗 報 本

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

KESWICK.—On 26th December, James Johnstone Keswick, of Mabie, Dumfries.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1914.

BRITISH METTLE.

One cannot think of the present war without having in mind the horrors and miseries which it is bringing in its train—horrors and miseries which it would be impossible to exaggerate. The most vivid imagination can hardly realise even dimly a small part either of the sufferings involved or the devastation inflicted by it. But even a war cloud has its silver lining. And no-one can be blind to the splendid lessons which the present crisis is teaching the British people. For years the doctrine of human decadence, the inevitable result of over-civilisation, has been dinned into our ears, but anyone who surveys the story of the war so far as it has gone will find as little justification for the charge of decadence as for the assumption of over-civilisation.

Certain it is that the war is doing much for the British Empire as a whole, and perhaps still more for Old England. The people at Home needed its tonic more than their sturdy kinsmen overseas, who have had to face more of the stern realities of life than those who have nestled in security at Home. Fate has compelled them to become acquainted with hideous brutality, and in face of what has been happening close at hand the public has learned to steady its nerves and to adjust its sense of proportion—the war has had an effect on some of the canting schools of politics and philosophy that were springing up in their midst much the same as that of a hurricane in a slum. The awful character of this great war is writ large, not only in Belgium and Poland, where it has raged the fiercest, but also in the base hospitals now crowded with suffering and dying young manhood. And yet what a splendid record of indomitable valour, of splendid chivalry and of heroic self-sacrifice the same story reveals.

That the present conflict has called forth the real character of the British people has again and again been demonstrated since the war broke out. Our people have shown that they can take the bad news with the good, and never for one moment has their belief in eventual victory wavered a little bit. The fluctuations of the struggle have taught them many a valuable lesson, and there can be no overlooking the fact that the vast majority of the nation has, in this supreme test, shown a robust commonsense which cannot but call forth widespread admiration. The saner, manlier elements in the population have asserted themselves and steadied the neurotics whose voices, thin but shrill, sound so blatantly when the stern realities of existence begin to be lost sight of and a false security breeds false doctrine.

Provision for Burglars.

The Chinese during the past few months have been very good, according to the police returns. The police have been very vigilant, too, and the public has enjoyed a remarkable freedom from nocturnal visits of an unwelcome nature. But it would appear that this state of affairs is not to last for very long, if what we saw in a stroll round Kowloon last night counts for anything. In the course of a mile walk we saw no less than seven ladders left on the footpaths by some enterprising public department of the Colony. The ladders were left close by the gardens of European residences, and removed any difficulty a burglar might otherwise have experienced in gaining access to a house.

Not Playing the Game.

It is obviously unfair to the public, and not playing the game by the much-maligned police force, for any public body to permit of its servants leaving ladders out in the streets all night. No doubt it is a labour-saving device by the coolies who have certain work in hand, as it means that they have not to carry or wheel them to a certain repository when the day's work is finished, or carry them back when the work is to recommence. At Home, when it is found necessary to leave tools in the thoroughfares overnight, they are placed together under the supervision of a watchman. But, of course, that is at Home, where what is winked at here would not be tolerated for a moment. There are so many men at Home for the positions in the market. That, no doubt, has something to do with the situation. The police, however, might prosecute for obstruction, just on their own behalf.

A Turn for the Better.

As we stated in yesterday's issue, Hongkong would seem to be taking a turn for the better as regards law-abiding, if the small number of charges at the Police Court over Christmas be anything to judge by. On Christmas Eve it appears that there were only three charges entered at the Central Police Station, and, over the two days, the total was but seven. No one can have walked through the streets of the European quarter of the Colony this Christmas without noticing how small was the amount of drunkenness or riotous conduct, nor have we heard anything of midnight visits to Peak or Kowloon residences by Chinese burglars, anxious to keep Christmas in their own peculiar way. Ever since war broke out there has been a marked diminution in the number of "cases" brought before the magistrates, here as at Home—a sign, surely that people are realising that there is a time for everything.

The Boatrace—To Be or Not to Be?

Home papers say that there will be no boatrace during the coming Spring. They said, too, it will be remembered, that there would be no Lord Mayor's Show, but apparently those in authority thought better of it at the last moment, and, as we now know, this year's Show was the most successful all round that has been seen within the memory of living man. We cannot hope that like good luck would attend a 1915 Boatrace, for, as we are all aware, a large number of the men from among whom the Oxford and Cambridge crews would ordinarily be drawn are away. But England clings so tightly to tradition and custom that probably no one will be surprised if a couple of crews should be beaten up from somewhere or other at the eleventh hour. Even a race rowed by men who are out of training would be better than no race at all. There must be many rowing men who, though down from their respective universities, are still in England; and from among these it should be quite possible to raise a couple of crews. The people at Home will feel none the less re-assured at finding that not only business but a certain amount of sport and pleasure can be carried on "as usual."

Chinese Wood for Railway Sleepers.

A movement is being started in the province of Chekiang for the purchase of native wood to be made into sleepers for the railways. Hitherto, the bulk of the sleepers have been procured from Japan.

DAY BY DAY.

WE OUGHT TO ACQUAINT OURSELVES WITH THE BEAUTIFUL. WE OUGHT TO CONTEMPLATE IT WITH RAPTURE, AND ATTEMPT TO RAISE OURSELVES UP TO ITS HEIGHT. AND IN ORDER TO GAIN STRENGTH FOR THAT, WE MUST KEEP OURSELVES THOROUGHLY UNSELFISH—WE MUST NOT MAKE IT OUR OWN, BUT RATHER SEEK TO COMMUNICATE IT. INDEED, TO MAKE A SACRIFICE OF IT TO THOSE WHO ARE DEAR AND PRECIOUS TO US—Goethe.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52; fine.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Due per s.s. Dumbea to-day at 3 p.m.

Canadian and U.K. Mail.—Closed per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru at 10 a.m. to-day.

French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Nera to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Siberia to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Dumbea to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

Chief Inspector Gourlay.

We regret to learn that Chief Inspector Gourlay is unwell and has been sent to hospital.

Maiden Voyage.

The new N.Y.K. 25,000 ton liner, Fushimi Maru, is at present lying at the wharf at Kowloon. She is on her maiden run to Europe.

Possession of Opium.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was remanded in bail of $3,000, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of thirty taels of opium.

Remanded.

Six Chinese charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, yesterday, in connection with an alleged armed robbery at Yaumati, were remanded.

Japan Red Cross Nurses.

This morning a large number of Japanese nurses belonging to the Ambulance Department passed through the town on a sight-seeing expedition. They were neatly attired in dark blue and the medals that some of them wore gave testimony to the number of campaigns they had been through.

Bijou Theatre.

There have been big houses over the week-end at the Bijou Theatre, the principal attraction being a double set of remarkably good war pictures, covering many of the important events in France and Belgium, and including the march of Indian troops through Marseilles. Another very effective film is "The Captain's Misadventure"—a scene taken from one of Alfred de Musset's superb comedies. "Bird life in Springtime" is of a particularly interesting and instructive character, and, in addition, there is one fine comic as well as a couple of dramatic American pictures.

Victoria Theatre.

The past week has been a busy one for the Victoria Theatre, and on Saturday night the house was so crowded that there was no room for late comers. A new programme begins to-night, which includes the long-expected "Belle of Rheims," a magnificent story-film dealing with recent events in the ancient city. We can safely propheay full houses while this picture is on show for, in addition to the views being of such great topical interest, the story is one which will appeal to all who have followed the history of the present war. Persons anxious to see the new film should book their seats early.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

JUST ANOTHER GERMAN FAILURE.

Zeppelins Scurry away from British Guns.

Another dream of William's has been disastrously shattered—his pet destroyers of life and property—Zeppelins—have proved a failure when engaged on anything more worthy than dropping bombs on harmless villages. On Christmas Day, when the British airmen thought to while away a few hours damaging German men-of-war at Cuxhaven and upsetting the orderliness of German affairs along the coast, the "terrible Zeppelins" came out to show their master how little he need worry about the safety of the Fatherland while he had such a corps. But what a sorry show! Not only did they not do anything to either the British airmen or the fleet, but they were helpless to prevent the Undaunted, and the redoutable Arethusa, of Heligoland fame, from making trips along the Germanic coast and doing almost whatever they pleased. Even the German battleships did not think it wise to come out on such an opportune occasion. The cry of "For Germany's sake do something" still falls on deaf ears, and the people who have been sweated for the billions of marks with which to make Germany the finest fighting force in the world, must indeed be very sad at heart. If there is anything more heart-breaking than feeding a horse for a task it cannot do, it is hard to conceive. This is just what has happened. The Army, the Navy, the Taubes and the Zeppelins, to say nothing of the miserable wretches who fight in response to the whip and threats, make the most gigantic failure the world has ever known.

"Valuation" Postponed.

It appears that seven British airmen took advantage of the fit of funk which literally winged the Zeppelins and drew the fires of the battleships, and spent a playful hour or two dropping bombs on the cherished points of military significance. Naturally the damage cannot be estimated, because, much as they did, the airmen thought fit to leave the "valuation" of those points for another visit, which may very shortly take place. Should the truth be told in the interior, William will have another enemy in his midst and that internecine strife. Six of the seven British airmen returned unharmed, but it appears that the seaplane of Flight Commander Hewlett was seen wrecked and his fate is unknown. The wrecking of this machine reads as the only semblance of success the Germans have had, but we must not give the palm before it is won, as it might very well be found that something other than Germanic marksmanship brought about its end. As for the gallant commander, his fellow countrymen earnestly pray that he may be spared them to make further efforts in civilisation's name.

All along the fighting front on both sides of the enemy we are making progress of a surprising nature, and particularly in Poland. Berlin brains are taxed to the limit to devise some scheme for breaking gently to the misled nation the news that they have suffered defeat in the East. But as the people flee from the East into the mid-country towns it will become all the more difficult to hide the vastness of the defeat. If German arms were as successful as they would have the people believe, it would not be necessary for the midland towns and cities to be thronged with refugees. The Russian scythe is working relentlessly and Germany is yielding and must yield to the harvestman that which she is powerless to prevent—success. The Teutons are being mowed down on every border of their country on which fighting is taking place, and the day is fast approaching when William will be denounced by his own flesh and blood as a maniac of a most dangerous type.

GERMAN ARMS FOR HONGKONG.

Chinese fined $1,000 "on account of the War."

We have heard of many trades that have been affected by the war, but it was not until this morning that we were informed that it had an effect on gun-running. Not only are we convinced on this score, but the runner himself is convinced, since the attempt cost him one thousand dollars or three months' imprisonment. Lai Tong was a ship's cook who undertook to bring arms from Germany to Hongkong, although he professed to have arranged to take them to Tsingtau. A revenue officer on the 28th inst. found the runner in Connaught Road Central, in possession of a Mauser pistol, two revolvers and no less than 910 rounds of ammunition. He was taken to the police station and brought before Mr. Wood at the Police Court, this morning.

His story to the Bench was:—"I was given the arms and ammunition in Hongkong to take to Tsingtau. When we arrived at Tsingtau the place was at war with Japan and I was not allowed there. The ship was obliged to go back to Turkey, where she remained three months. I then came in another steamer to Hongkong. I did not know it was illegal to bring them to Hongkong. I am a cook on board ship. The American Consul asked the British Consul in Turkey to allow me to go back by the Blue Funnel boat and I was allowed to do so."

His Worship:—What were you going back to Turkey for?

Defendant:—The German boat on board which I was employed was not allowed to go into Chinese waters, so she was obliged to remain in Turkey. It was only the eighth day after the steamer left Hamburg the Captain received a telegram saying there was war broken out and the steamer was afraid to go into the East and she went to Turkey and took shelter there."

His Worship:—Well, you are fined $1,000 or three months' and these are confiscated.

THE TSINGTAU CUSTOMS.

Dispute Between China and Japan.

Peking, Dec. 22.

No settlement has yet been reached in connection with the controversy which has arisen between the Chinese and Japanese Governments regarding the staff and control of the Maritime Customs at Tsingtau, writes a *N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

Japan having objected to China's appointment of Mr. Tachibana, Commissioner of Customs at Tsiren, to be Commissioner of Customs at Tsingtau, demanded the right to nominate her own candidates selected from Japanese not in the employment of the Chinese Customs. She therefore submitted the names of eight Japanese for appointment as Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistants, but China refused to accept them on the grounds that Japan has no right to make such appointments or expect their acceptance.

In order to meet Japan to some extent, China has expressed her willingness to appoint to the vacant posts eight Japanese on the understanding that they enter the service at the bottom of the ladder. Mr. Tachibana, however, to be Commissioner at Tsingtau

This proposal has been telegraphed to Tokyo, but Japan's decision has not yet been received.

If Japan persists in her endeavour to get outsiders into important Customs posts, thorny questions concerning the status of the service will be raised.

As the Customs revenues are pledged for the payment of foreign indemnities and loans, Japan's demands threaten China's credit and will certainly, if pressed, raise far-reaching international complications.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. J. Keswick.

We regret to record the death of Mr. James Johnstone Keswick, which took place in Scotland on December 26, being reported by cable.

The deceased gentleman was well known in Hongkong, being, for some years prior to 1901, taipan of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. He went Home in that year. During his stay in Hongkong he was prominently connected with the life of the Colony and after the retirement of Mr. Bell-Irving he sat on the Legislative Council, taking the oath of allegiance on June 27, 1899. In 1893 and 1894 he was Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and was Vice-Chairman during the years 1891 and 1892.

THE POLICEMAN LOST.

Successful Claim on a Borrowing Note.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Kishen Chand sued Kishen Singh, a police constable, for the sum of $30, under an Indian borrowing note. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant said he paid the money to plaintiff's brother. The latter gave him a receipt for the amount, but after consuming many drinks which were provided by plaintiff's brother, he dropped the receipt. Plaintiff's brother died on the thirteenth day of the month in which he (defendant) paid the money to him. He told plaintiff, when the latter asked for the money, that he had paid the money to his brother. It was not true that he had offered to pay the money when he received a draft he was expecting.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

THE TEST CASE.

Chair Coolies Must Not Solicit Passengers.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the case in which two chair coolies were charged by Inspector Garrod with soliciting passengers in Pedder Street. The Crown Solicitor, at the hearing, argued that obstruction following the soliciting was not necessary to cause an offence—soliciting was an offence in itself.

His Worship found that an offence had been committed and said he proposed to convict the defendants. He did not, however, intend imposing a fine, but to warn them. He held that it was an offence to hail passengers from the stand and in future he would impose a fine for the offence.

The Crown Solicitor said the coolies were particularly annoying to ladies and persons leaving the hotels.

CALENDARS.

Advertising the celebrated Napier, Johnson whisky, we have received from the sole agents, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company, a very useful leather bound calendar with sliding slips. The design is very pretty and it is altogether acceptable.

From Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company, advertising the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd., we have received a calendar similar to the above-mentioned one, the colour scheme being green and gold. This is also very useful and is of convenient size for a desk.

Taken by a Shark at Singapore.

A Malay has come by his death in a terrible manner in Singapore, says the *Straits Times*. He was diving for coal inside the breakwater when he was seized by a shark. His brother caught hold of him but as the man was being hauled out of the water the shark attacked him a second time, tearing one of his legs off by the thigh. Death was practically instantaneous.

WAR ITEMS.

Reply to Another German Falsehood.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is quoted (says the Press Bureau) as reporting that the treatment of German prisoners of war in England is so bad that within one week 46 out 700 prisoners died of pneumonia and typhoid. The facts are that out of the whole number interned five have died, the causes being as follows: One, valvular disease of the hearts; two, aneurism of the aorta; one, fractured skull, the result of an accident; and one, dropsy.

Every Man a Marksman.

Melbourne, November 20.—A movement was inaugurated to night for the extension of rifle clubs for the purpose of the defence of the Commonwealth. It is proposed that men between the ages of 20 and 60 should be enrolled, and that a partial training should be given to a million men.

Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defence, addressing a meeting, emphasised the fact that Lord Kitchener drew up the Australian defence scheme from the point of view of war, not peace. That scheme would be adhered to. He urged that every able-bodied Australian should learn to handle a rifle, and stated that the Government did not require to make a special for volunteers for the Expeditionary Force, but that if an appeal were necessary thousands were ready to respond.

Many German Desertions.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16.—During the last fortnight numerous cases of desertion have occurred in the German Army, especially in the Eastern Provinces. Almost all these deserters declare that they acted under the influence of drink, but at the courts-martial little clemency is shown to the culprits, who are severely punished. The consequence of this state of affairs has been that the sale of spirits is now strictly forbidden in the Eastern Provinces.

More Men From Australia.

Melbourne, Nov. 16.—Mr. Pearce, Commonwealth Minister of Defence, announces the formation of another infantry battalion for overseas service.

Dearth in Germany.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16.—Muhlhausen, in Thuringia, is the first German town to fix a maximum price for oil, the price being 22 pfennigs (about 3d.) per litre. There is a great scarcity of matches prevailing in Germany, and all large match factories have reduced their output, as there is no wood available, that material having been formerly imported from Russia. German manufacturers will now try to utilise the wood of their own forests, but the lack of other raw materials essential to the match-making industry will soon be a matter of grave concern to them.

German Professors Raided.

Melbourne, Nov. 16.—The military authorities have searched the houses of two German University Professors, and have impounded their correspondence.

A War Prophecy.

The London correspondent of the Osaka *Asahi* quotes a war expert as saying that a great change will come over the situation in Europe between the middle and the latter part of December. After that the Germans will find themselves in a more disadvantageous position as each day goes by, and their ultimate defeat will be inevitable. He surmises that the war will be practically over by June next year.

Mine-Layers and Neutral Losses.

Harbin, Dec. 9.—A telegram from Helsingfors states that the Swedish freight steamers Luna, Everilda and Nara Sverige struck mines off Bjorneborg Harbour and sank. The crew of the Luna and the navigator of the Everilda were saved. The fate of the crew of the Nara Sverige is not known. A Dutch torpedo-boat has detained in Netherlands territorial waters a trawler flying the German flag which is suspected of laying mines. Large quantities of war trophies captured in the vicinity of Cracow have arrived at Kieff. They include several cars containing large field-guns, and steam ploughs specially constructed for digging trenches. A war tax amounting to a 25 per cent. increase of passengers' tickets on Russian railways takes effect to-day.

Escaping German Prisoners Shot.

An inquest has been held at Douglas, Isle of Man, on five aliens who were killed in an attempt to escape. There were two thousand prisoners in the camp, and it was stated that on the conclusion of dinner, on a given signal, they attacked the guard who fired into the air. This failing, the guard volleyed, killing four and wounding twelve. The remainder surrendered. One prisoner clambered on the roof with the intention of escaping and fell, fracturing his skull. The inquiry was adjourned. The jury found that they were killed by justifiable measures forced on the authorities by the riotous conduct of a large section of the interned men.

Dutch Allegations against Germans.

Amsterdam, November 12.—The feeble dementi issued by the German Government in reply to the accusation of the correspondent of *De Tyd*, who a short time ago declared that he had witnessed ill-treatment of British prisoners of war by German soldiers, has provoked a strongly-worded answer from the correspondent, who says:—"One month after the publication of my report about events at Landen the German Government thought it necessary to publish a dementi after a sort of inquiry which cannot be called an inquiry. The communique of the German authorities does not say that the British wounded were questioned, nor the two Dutchmen who were travelling by the same train, nor a young lady from Amsterdam, nor myself, nor inhabitants of Landen who witnessed the outrage." The German soldiers, the correspondent declared, belonged to the force of occupation at Landen. A young girl who witnessed the outrage was questioned by a representative of the *Tyd*, and confirmed the essential parts of the correspondent's report.

Torpedoed in his Bath.

The sinking of the Hermes was relieved by one comic touch. When the torpedo struck the ship an officer was in his bath. He saw that the ship was doomed and heard the order for the boats to be lowered. He had no time to dress and it occurred to him that if he went on deck as he was the men might think that the order had been given to take to the water. So he climbed through a porthole, dropped into the sea, and swam round to one of the boats.

Lord Cheylesmore and the Separation Allowance.

"Anything," said Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, "in the way of increase is good. Our soldiers and sailors deserve everything that the country can afford to give them. At the same time I think that the separation allowance is very much overdone in many cases, particularly where men are receiving assistance from municipal bodies, and my suggestion is that the allowance to the wife and family at home should be made up to the husband's pay when he was at work. Now she is receiving, in the case, at any rate, of municipal employees, half-wages and separation allowance as well, which makes the total a good deal more than when the husband was at home."

Football in War Time.

Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, replying to a question whether football should be played in time of war, says: No objection is taken by military authorities to occasional recreation. It is considered, however, that professional football does not come within that category, and that it can only be admitted on grounds of contract or employment. It is much more desirable that professional football players should find employment in His Majesty's forces than in their old occupation. With regard to the question of breach of contract, it is considered this is a time when all should be prepared to make sacrifices.

New Blood for Wounded.

The military medical authorities at Lyons lately issued the following appeal to the population:—"There are wounded who are so exhausted from loss of blood that the only chance of saving their lives is by a prompt transfusion from the veins of a healthy, strong living man or woman. Those who wish to offer their blood for such transfusions are invited to give in their names to the Hotel Dieu." Three days ago (states the *Standard* correspondent, writing last month) there were already 120 names at the Hotel Dieu, representing rich and poor and all classes of society, and it is perhaps needless to add that women are conspicuous in the list of those who are offering their blood to replace that shed for their country.

Beyers' Plot.

The rebellion in South Africa had an interest beyond its intrinsic importance because it seems to afford definite evidence of a German plot against this country long before the war. Beyers was at Berlin in or about last May, and he is said to have seen the Emperor, which is probable enough. We may be able to get to the bottom of this affair when Beyers is caught and tried, and if it turns out to be what it looks like at present, it will afford the clearest proof we are ever likely to get of German duplicity and treachery, for in May last the relations of the British and German Governments were more cordial than they had been for many years, and the Germans professed to be delighted that it should be so.—*Truth.*

France Seriously Dissatisfied with the Censorship.

Paris, November 13.—For some time past the manner in which the censorship is exercised has caused serious dissatisfaction. The subject, which has now become a burning question, was discussed to-day by the deputies for the Seine and M. Viviani, the Premier. The deputy, M. Charles Benoit, pointed out that it was impossible to reconcile the censorship in its present form with the existing laws. Adducing typical examples, he showed that it not only failed to achieve its object but was liable to become a positive danger. At the same time it was made clear during the debate that the deputies were unanimous in recognising the necessity for a military censorship.

Defence of New Zealand.

Auckland, Nov. 10.—Mr. Massey, the Premier, in a speech, said that New Zealand should do a great deal more in regard to naval defence. It would be criminal to allow the present state of things to continue. He would not quibble whether the Imperial Government or New Zealand should own the ships, but the position must be faced.

THREE YEARS' WAR.

French Expert's Forecast of Duration.

A high French military authority has given private expression, says the *Mail*, to the following views as to the probable duration of the war, his estimate being based on the belief that the Germans will commit no great tactical error.

He divides the war into six periods—two past, one present, and three to come.

The first period was the advance through Belgium into France.

The second period was the Battle of the Marne and the German retreat to the Aisne.

The third period is that of the fighting on the Aisne, continuing and developing into the battle for Calais.

The fourth period will be a German retreat and a battle on the Rhine.

The sixth period will be the march to Berlin.

The Fight for Calais.

He estimates that the battle for Calais will not completely end before the beginning of December.

He assigns a period of five months to the Battle of the Meuse—the end of April or the beginning of May, 1915.

The campaign on the Rhine should last nearly twice as long—that is to say, until February, 1916.

The final march to Berlin and negotiations for peace should bring the war to an end with the final withdrawal of the Allied armies of occupation in 1917.

This estimate gives a total period of rather less than three years to the war. It is presumed by the same high military authority that the Russian advance will occupy a similar period, and that only the steady combined pressure of the Allies can bring matters to a conclusion within the period suggested.

He assumes that the German forces will withdraw steadily; and there will be no sudden collapse of their front.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY.

Straight Answer to Emperor's Contempt.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.

An editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* who is taking part in the battles in Flanders as an officer of the reserve has sent a letter to his paper in which he says that the British soldier is not to be under-rated. He writes:

Our young soldiers show an eager desire for the fight, and they are marching to the battlefields with the intention of catching British soldiers, as they say. Every one of them was firmly convinced that God gave the Englishmen their long legs in order that they might the better run away. One remembers the many sketches and cartoons of Tommy Atkins. A few of our men, and only a few, knew something more about the English.

We discovered in a house two severely wounded British officers, and we seized their diaries, which contained very valuable notes. One hour later the first British prisoner was brought in. "He looks like a chauffeur," our man said. "Are they good shots?" they asked. "He looks more like football or cricket."

But after another hour the comrades of the captured Englishman gave us their answer to the question whether they could shoot or not. And they did it so plainly that after the first encounters our battalion was reduced to half its number. We learnt that the clean-shaven gentlemen do not always use their long legs for flight but now and then for very severe attacks. In a few hours we found that our enemy was not to be dealt with as a negligible quantity.

The British infantry opposed to us round Ypres can only be described as the best of troops. The great vigour with which the British soldiers defended their positions is admirable, and when they were repulsed they always tried, mostly during the night, to regain the lost ground. In these attempts they are effectively assisted by their artillery, which is equal to the French and the German artillery. The English also had heavy ship-guns in the trenches around Ypres, and their grenades and shells caused great havoc among our infantry. When our advance brought the British troops into a more and more awkward fix the British infantry tried over and over again, especially in the neighbourhood of Becelaere, to break through our lines. During one of these attempts we captured about 500 Englishmen.

Steel-Plated Trenches.

The main strength of the British infantry lies without doubt in defence and the good use of their ground. Here the instinct of the British hunting man is very useful to him, and of this the average infantryman has none. The British recruit is very quick in learning the use of his rifle, the utilisation of the ground, and patrolling. The handiness of the British soldier we could well observe during the many battles in this neighbourhood.

The British trenches were so skilfully arranged that they could not be seen with the naked eye. When we occupied the first British trenches we were astonished at their good construction as regards depth, side cover, against splinters of shells, and breast work. They were all well prepared for a long resistance. The greatest surprise for us was the number of steel plates which were used for the strengthening of the trenches. The resting-places were abundantly provisioned, and our men found there great stores of preserved provisions, including corned beef and other tinned meats and vegetables. Many of our men discovered also a fresh supply of razors.

The British soldier is an expert in patrolling. I often followed with my field glasses a British patrol, and I could see that their work was very clever; much better than our men could do. We Germans must not under-rate the British mercenaries. Our advance in West Flanders can only proceed step by step.—Reuter.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bongmiu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chibojo 78 Sionguanque, Manila.
Collins, Passenger Oriental, Batavia.
Eriksen, Mrs., Peak Hotel, Bangkok.
Fernandes, Jose Corporal 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.
Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Madruga 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.
Robinson American Consulate, Kuala Selangor.
Siddah Cangany, Nanjadung.
Sigon, Saigon.
Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 17th, 1914.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chuenchong, Shanghai.
Itaihang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.
Powhingchong, Yokohama.
Quanyeng, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Sccolnik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
Tanhsinhuatt, Kobe.

R. BLACK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 18th. 1914.

Denmark Prohibits Cotton Exports.

The Ministry of Justice has issued an order (says an Exchange Copenhagen correspondent) forbidding the export of cotton and cotton yarns. The prohibition comes into force immediately.

No Vice Versa.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shop assistant. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced. "Yes, madam," replied the shopman, "we have had them in stock only two days." "I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa; I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa." The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—*The Royal.*

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CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa	T. 25,000	WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.
	§Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000	WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	§Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi	T. 12,500	TUES., 29th Dec. at noon.
	§Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	12,500	TUES., 12th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	T. 9,600	WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 13,500	WEDNES., 10th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon			
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 10,000	WED., 30th Dec.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 31st Dec.
S'HAI and Kobe ..	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 1,250	THURS., 31st Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado	T. 13,500	WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 1st Jan. at 11 a.m.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	"	9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	"	23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	"	9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	"	23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	"	6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	"	20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	"	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.....	Holhow	.....30th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Huichow	.....30th Dec. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & H'PHONG	Kueichow	.....31st Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	.....31st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	.....3rd Jan. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	Tean	.....5th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 29th Dec., 1914.

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Tjipanas.....	JAVA	...2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	...1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	...1st half Jan.	S'HAI	...1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'HAI	...1st half Jan.	JAVA	...1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem ...	———	... ———	JAPAN	...1st half Jan.
Tjimanoek ...	JAVA	...2nd half Jan.	S'HAI	...2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	...2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	...1st half Feb.
Tjiliwong ...	JAVA	...1st half Feb.	JAPAN	...2nd half Feb.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed		Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday,	5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	"	26th January.
Nippon Maru†	11,000 - 18 knots	"	9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	"	23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.
Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenham	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

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Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 5th Jan. at 1 p.m.

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LOG BOOK.

The World's Shipping.

According to the annual report issued by the Committee of Lloyd's Register, at the close of the year ended June 30 last, 10,621 merchant vessels, registering nearly 24,000,000 tons gross, held classes assigned by the Committee. During the year the Committee assigned classes to 713 new vessels, of a total gross tonnage of 2,020,185. The latter is the highest figure for any one year in the history of the society. About 60 per cent. of the new tonnage was built for the British Empire. A feature worthy of mention in connection with the progress of marine engineering, the report goes on to state, is the increasing use of steam turbines. The introduction of geared turbines has enabled a high speed to be obtained by using comparatively small motor drums running at very high rates of revolution, and geared with the screw shaft running at the lower rate of revolution which would be used with reciprocating engines of the same power, thus combining the high efficiencies of steam turbines and of slow-running propellers. An advantage of the combination of reciprocation and turbine engines, an arrangement which has proved satisfactory, is that the machinery can be worked at reduced power with practically the same efficiency as at full power. The speed of these engines in reduced by "linking up," enabling the full steam pressure to be utilised in the cylinders, whereas with ordinary steam turbines the speed can only be regulated by varying the steam pressure, so that when less than full power is required the steam pressure has to be reduced, and a corresponding loss of efficiency is incurred. In last year's report reference was made to the increasing employment of oil engines for marine purposes. In view of the importance of this means of mechanical propulsion, the Committee have now issued rules for the construction and survey of Diesel engines and their auxiliaries, and they have also, in the recent issue of the Register Book, introduced a separate list of motor vessels with all necessary particulars. There are in service at the present time 27 vessels holding the Society's classification which are fitted with Diesel engines, the collective horse-power being approximately 50,000 i.h.p., and 20 others are in course of construction with a view to classification. Of vessels fitted with oil engines of other than the Diesel type there are 36 classed with Lloyd's Register, and several others are being built to class. The East Asiatic Company are the owners of six of the classed Diesel-engined vessels referred to, and have also two vessels in which the steam engines are being replaced by Diesel engines. In addition, they have under construction with a view to classification five Diesel-engined vessels, three of which are being built and engined by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain at Copenhagen, and two are being built at Glasgow by Messrs. Harland and Wolff and engined by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain at that port. It is worthy of notice that the Selandia, the earliest of the East Asiatic Company's vessels, has 8 cylinders per shaft, each being 20¾ in. diameter by 28¾ in. stroke, the total power being 2,500 i.h.p. The Siam and Annam, which were built for the Company in 1913, also have 8 cylinders per shaft, each 23¼ in. diameter by 31½ in. stroke, the power being 3,000 per vessel. The Fionia, one of the company's latest vessels, has 6 cylinders per shaft, each 29⅞ in. diameter by 43.5-16 in. stroke, the power being 4,000. These are up to the present the largest cylinders which have been used for Diesel engines of merchant ships. Amongst other owners of classed vessels fitted with Diesel engines are the Nederlandsch Indische Tankstoomboot Maats., who have six in service, the largest of which has a tonnage of 3,803 tons, with engines of 1,700 i.h.p.; the Rederi Aktiebolaget Nordstjernan, who have four vessels, each of 3,700 tons, in service, and two of the same size being built, the indicated horse-power in each case being 2,000;

(Continued on page 9.)

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed.,	30th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang†	Fri.,	1st Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.,	2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Fausang	Sun.,	3rd Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Lienshing†	Sun.,	3rd Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Namsang*	Tues.,	5th Jan. at 3 p.m.

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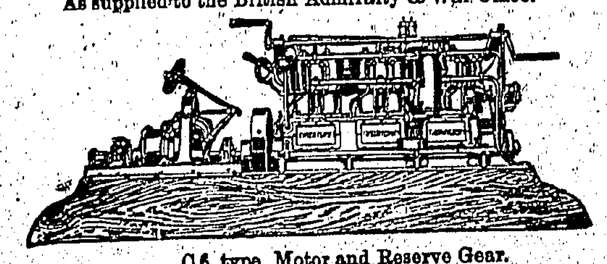

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M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	30, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	29, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	30, Dec.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'pore, P'ang & C'outta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbea	M. M.	30, Dec.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	31, Dec.
Shanghai and Kobe	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Shanghai	Arcadia	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	1, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostock, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F., half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

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via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

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Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914 Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama Thursday, December 24th, 1914, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. KICHIRIN MARU.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 15th January, 1915.

The P. & O. s.s. NILE left Singapore for this Port on the 25th instant and is due here on the 31st instant at about daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. ARCADIA left Singapore for this Port on the 27th instant, afternoon, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 1st Jan. 1915 at about 7 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, A. Tough, 22nd inst.—Manila, 19th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 23rd inst.—Pakhoi, 21st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,979, 24th inst.—Keelung, 21st inst., Gen.—D. and Co.

Yatshing, British s.s. 1,424, Meyerick, 24th inst.—Yokohama, 16th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Taisho Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,816, T. Ogawo, 24th inst.—Miike, Coal—M.B.K.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 25th Rice—J. M. & Co.

Glenturret, Br. s.s. 3,059, Jones, 25th inst. Shanghai, 22nd inst., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Wake, 26th inst.—Dalny, 20th inst., Gen.—Order.

Hercules, Norw. s.s. 2,287, Wilhelmsen, 25th inst.—Chingwantao, 18th inst., Coal—Chinese.

Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,228, L. F. Pike, 26th inst.—Tientsin, Gen.—B. & S.

Yochow, Br. s.s. 1,206, H. Sommer, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 21st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Singan, Br. s.s. 1,073, H. Trowbridge, 24th inst.—Holhow, 23th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,216, Shave, 24th inst.—Holhow, 23rd inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 26th Dec.—Moji, 21st Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Luzon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,968, T. Miyata, 26th Dec.—Moji, 21st Dec. Gen.—O. S. K.

Tacoma, Br. s.s. 4,096, Geo. Haiding, 26th Dec.—San Francisco, 26th Nov., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 27th inst.—Swatow, 26th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

St. Oswald, Br. s.s. 2,411, W. B. Spien, 27th Dec.—Haiphong, 25th Dec., Gen.—D. & Co.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, H. Namamobo, 26th Dec.—Tacoma Wash, 24th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Ixion, Br. s.s. 6,527, G. L. Stout, 26th inst.—Liverpool, Gen.—B. & S.

Kansu, Br. s.s. 1,143, E. Monkman, 26th Dec.—Swatow, 25th Dec., Rice—B. & S.

Nera, Fr. s.s. 5,538, Vallat, 28th Dec.—Japan, 19th Dec., Gen.—M. M.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,757, H. Nagano, 28th Dec.—Moji, 22nd Dec. Coal—T. K. K.

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All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Dec. 30th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 22nd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914.

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1914.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1914.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF AND FOOTBALL CHATTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 27.

A feature of the closing few weeks of the racing season which is well worth commenting on, (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) is the way matters in a betting sense have remained fairly equal as between bookmaker and backer. If this were other than an unusual occurrence it would be passed unheeded, whereas in the past it has been accepted without question that results as a whole in October and November go markedly against backers. It is the time when bookmakers count on winning substantially. What chiefly assists them to that end is the way form is violently disturbed by that heavy going which is usual to the months in question. Horses which do well in the Spring and Summer months lose their form in the Autumn, though owners and trainers scarcely ever recognise that it should be so. Very few animals can be kept at a high water mark of fitness throughout the long season Therefore it happens that a new lot come to the front in the Autumn. They are horses that may have been below par when others were fighting fit, and they are, of course, horses that are well adapted to the soft conditions underfoot. Hard ground is not expected when the days are short and murky.

It has been remarked that the balance as between bookmaker and backer has been most unusually even in the Autumn of 1914. This is perfectly true. More well-backed horses have been winning, and not only have the bookmakers' winnings been less in their aggregate but they have won on far fewer races than has been their customary experience. The war must not be blamed, even though it has naturally brought about a very considerable shrinkage in the value of wagering. This Autumn long priced horses won the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire. Troubadour and Honeywood were anything but public favourites, and in an average year the principal bookmakers would have achieved very solid victories. It is on minor races that they have failed to realise their expectations and many go so far as to say that they have been steadily losing throughout the year.

Nassau, Diadumenos, and William's Pride, the respective winners of the Duke of York Stakes, Liverpool Cup, and Derby Cup, were all heavily backed horses, comparing far differently with the winners of a year ago, when Florist, China Cock and Bowman were winners, each at long odds against. So, too, at the Derby meeting which was held last week. Eighteen races were decided and only five favourites were successful. Yet most of the other winners were well backed. It was on the second day of the meeting that Lord Rosebery's Wrack, who had only lost the Liverpool Cup by a head, put up a good performance when he easily won the Allestree Welter Handicap of a mile and three furlongs under 9-7. It is not often that form works out so well as did this Liverpool Cup race for we had the third in that race, Mr. Buchanan's William's Pride, now winning the Derby Cup. This indeed was the triumphant vindication of form, and as she started at 6 to 1, indicating that many had backed her, there was a big cheer as her number was hoisted in the frame as a winner. No-one but the judge could tell what had won, for there had been a tremendous finish between Mr. Buchanan's mare, Arda, (the Cesarewitch disappointment) and Colonel Hall Walker's lightly weighted White Lie, while William's Pride made all the running, but a hundred yards from home it seemed as if Arda would wear her down. Once I think she did draw level, but William's Pride struggled on with splendid resolution. She got the verdict as stated, though Arda's success would also have been highly popular.

It should be mentioned that the favourite for the Derby Cup was Mr. E. Hulton's Woodwild, a three-year-old, that had some form. But he undoubtedly owed his favouritism to some trial he had shown his trainer Richard Wootton. The Australian trainer in a sense has been enormously successful in this country. He has won small races with ease, and his two-year-olds touched top class, but he could never win a big handicap. Woodwild could not break the evil spell. The horse found all the trouble that was going and once in the course of the race he collided with the rails. He was travelling very fast at the finish, but he had been put out of the argument a very long way from home. There were a number of most exciting finishes in the meetings in the Midlands and the same thing was to be noted at Hurst Park. One such was that which was witnessed for the Hurst Park Autumn Plate of a mile for three-year-olds. Everything pointed to it as being really good for Lord Derby's Dan Russel, who had figured prominently both in the Derby and St. Leger. The race, indeed, seemed a certainty for him, but the probability is that he is an arrant coward. A furlong from home he was cantering, and then in a few strides he collapsed and fell back, leaving Siller, who was only regarded as a sprinter, and two "unknowns" to fight out a desperate finish. Siller is owned by Mr. Hulton, who to his surprise found himself the winner of a £1,000 race. At Warwick, Ragtime King won the Warwick November Handicap from a large field. This horse was originally intended for show jumping and he has figured as a steeplechaser. He is indeed a very smart horse, his owner being Mr. V. P. Miss, whose son has been at the front with the Queen's Bays ever since the war began.

FOOTBALL REVIEW.

First League.

Bradford City ...	...	3
Blackburn R....	...	0
Burnley ...	...	5
Bolton W. ..	...	0
Chelsea ...	...	4
Notts County...	...	1
Everton ...	...	7
Sunderland ...	...	1
Middlesbrough ...	...	1
Bradford ...	...	3
Newcastle U....	...	1
Oldham ...	...	2
Sheffield U. ...	...	2
Liverpool ...	...	1
Tottenham H.	...	2
Manchester U.	...	0
West Bromwich	...	0
Sheffield W. ...	...	0
Manchester C.	...	—
Aston Villa ...	...	—*

*Postponed owing to fog.

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday Nov. 21)

(Manchester City met Aston Villa on Wednesday November 25th and won by a goal to none.)

Positions of the Clubs.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	G'ls. F.	G'ls. A.	Pts.
Oldham	13	9	3	1	31	18	21
Manchester C.	13	8	4	1	19	19	20
Sheffield W.	12	8	3	3	28	15	19
Blackburn R.	14	7	3	4	27	22	17
Everton	14	6	4	4	28	14	16
W. Bromwich	14	6	4	4	22	13	16
Bradford C.	14	6	4	4	27	21	16
Burnley	13	6	3	4	26	14	15
Middlesb'gh	13	4	7	2	20	17	15
Aston Villa	13	6	3	4	18	20	15
Newcastle U.	14	4	4	6	17	15	12
Liverpool	14	4	4	6	23	32	12
Sheffield U.	13	3	5	5	14	16	11
Chelsea	13	3	5	5	20	25	11
Sunderland	13	5	1	7	22	31	11
Bradford	13	5	1	7	19	28	11
Tottenham	14	3	4	7	20	32	10
Bolton W.	15	3	2	10	26	41	8
Manchester U.	13	2	3	8	14	25	7
Notts C.	13	2	3	8	14	26	7

The tendency in football for some seasons has been to accelerate the speed at the expense of what we are pleased to call cleverness. In Scotland they still believe that a man can take time to elaborate pretty schemes of attack, but across the Border a player is so severely hustled that he must do his work intuitively without stopping to think. In the process of the change a good many of the niceties of English football have disappeared. Now we have a type of game, the spirit of which is to get on and get goals. Few teams have exemplified this sort of football more successfully than Oldham, who have kept their place at the top of the First League as the result of a splendid victory over Newcastle United. The latter were a goal up when only a quarter of an hour remained for play, but the persistent pressure on their defence told, and the Lancashire Club scored twice in the closing stages and won the match. There have been some astonishingly heavy scoring results this season, but none more so than Everton's feat of beating Sunderland by seven goals to one. If there were a Jockey Club in football, Sunderland would have been reported by them to the Stewards and asked to explain their "running." They had a new goalkeeper, but he was not responsible for the overwhelming defeat. The side just collapsed and gave a woeful display for which there was no excuse. Bolton Wanderers have lost five goals before, and their decisive defeat at Burnley only served to emphasise the weakness of their defence. One of the best performances of the day was the victory of Bradford at Middlesbrough. The other promoted club, Notts County, are experiencing a bad time and what was seen of them against Chelsea suggests that there are weaknesses that will not readily be remedied. Both the London clubs won their matches by margins that were more convincing than their displays, but they will be glad to have risen above the danger zone in the table.

Second League.

Barnsley ...	...	2
Wolves ...	...	1
Birmingham ...	...	2
Lincoln City ...	...	0
Blackpool ...	...	3
Glossop ...	...	0
Bristol C. ...	...	3
Clapton O. ...	...	0
Bury ...	...	0
Leeds ...	...	0
Grimsby ...	...	1
Derby C. ...	...	2
Huddersfield ...	...	3
Arsenal ...	...	0
Leicester F. ...	...	0
Fulham ...	...	2
Notts F. ...	...	1
Stockport C. ...	...	1
Preston N. E.	...	2
Hull City ...	...	1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on November 21.)

Positions of the Clubs.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	G'ls. F.	G'ls. A.	Pts.
Huddersfield	14	10	2	2	25	12	22
Derby C.	13	8	2	3	26	8	18
Bristol C.	13	7	4	2	26	13	18
The Arsenal	15	7	4	4	27	18	18
Preston N.E.	14	7	3	4	19	16	17
Fulham	14	7	2	5	25	19	16
Barnsley	13	7	2	4	15	18	16
Bury	13	7	1	5	25	26	15
Birmingham	13	5	4	4	22	15	14
Wolves	14	5	3	6	22	20	13
Clapton O.	14	5	3	6	15	16	13
Grimsby T.	14	4	5	5	13	26	13
Hull C.	13	5	2	6	17	18	12
Stockport C.	13	4	5	5	14	16	12
Notts F.	15	4	4	7	20	28	12
Leeds C.	14	4	3	7	21	22	11
Blackpool	13	4	1	8	16	23	9
Lincoln C.	14	3	3	8	14	24	9
Leicester F.	14	4	1	9	14	27	9
Glossop	14	2	3	9	14	27	7

The true worth of Huddersfield has come to be realised and their handsome victory over the Arsenal has enhanced their reputation. So much may happen between now and the end of April that it would be foolish to suggest the likelihood of their remaining at the top of the Second League and winning promotion, but at the present time there is no doubt that they are the best balanced team in the competition. They are strong in every department and have two forwards, Shields the centre who was secured from Newcastle United at the commencement of the season, and Islip the inside left, who have done much to give the side its distinction. Of the 25 goals so far registered, Shields has been responsible for 10 and Islip for 7. To these two players Huddersfield mainly owed their victory over the Arsenal, whose defence once more crumbled under constant pressure. Both Derby County and Bristol City have now gone above the London club. The County's was a fine performance to win at Grimsby and equally meritorious was Bristol City's victory over Clapton Orient, though the latter were wretchedly unfortunate with their shooting. Indeed with ordinary luck the Orient would have scored twice during the first half and if that had happened the result would probably have been different. Though there is a good deal of uncertainty at the top of the table, the bottom positions are filled by clubs who make an unfortunate habit of failure. At this stage last season Glossop were 18th, Lincoln City 17th, Blackpool 19th and Notts Forest 20th. The other Clubs mixed up with these laggards were in a comparatively flourishing position a year ago. Then Leeds City ranked fourth and Leicester Fosse ninth.

Southern League.

Brighton ...	...	4
Croydon C. ...	...	1
Cardiff C. ...	...	7
Bristol R. ...	...	0
Crystal Palace ...	...	3
Swindon ...	...	1
Exeter City ...	...	0
Millwall ...	...	1
Gillingham ...	...	0
Reading ...	...	5
Plymouth A. ...	...	1
Watford ...	...	1
Portsmouth ...	...	1
Southend U. ...	...	0
Norwich City...	...	0
Southampton...	...	0
West Ham ...	...	1
Northampton...	...	0

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Nov. 21.)

Positions of the Clubs.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Reading	15	10	2	3	31	15	22
Brighton	15	9	3	3	20	15	21
Millwall	13	9	2	2	22	12	20
Watford	14	7	5	2	19	10	19
Portsmouth	15	7	4	4	19	13	18
Exeter	13	7	2	4	23	14	16
West Ham	14	7	2	5	23	23	16
Cardiff	13	7	1	5	23	10	15
Northampton	13	5	4	4	17	15	14
Swindon	14	5	4	5	24	25	14
Luton	16	5	3	8	25	33	13
Plymouth A.	14	3	6	5	22	21	12
Southampton	14	5	2	7	25	31	12
Bristol R.	15	5	2	8	25	36	12
Southend U.	13	4	3	6	12	15	11
Norwich City	13	2	6	5	12	19	10
Croydon C.	14	3	3	8	19	23	9
Crystal P.	13	3	3	7	13	20	9
Queen's P. R.	13	2	5	6	12	20	9
Gillingham	14	2	2	10	15	31	6

It is a plaintive cry by the managers of the big clubs that good young players are not to be obtained, but those responsible for the teams in the Southern League go into the byways of football and with keen and observant eye find rich talent. Since the Southern League were foolish enough to entangle themselves in the snares of the transfer system, the quality of play in the competition has not improved, but there would have been a big decline if in view of the strict economy managers are compelled to practise, they had not been able to discover these good young players of which there is supposed to be such a dearth. There is practically no difference in the position of the Southern Clubs in this respect, but there are some that have been more successful in building up a first-class side out of what is known as raw material than others. Such a one is Reading, now at the top of the table. Not a single member of this fine side cost as much as £200 and in most cases men were signed on without any fee at all. Reading must be thought to be the best team in the Southern League and their success is a tribute to the wise and astute management of the Club. They outclassed Gillingham and kept their clear lead on points, though it will be noticed that Millwall have a relatively better record. The London Club's away victory at Exeter was one of the best of the day. No other visiting team have been successful on the Western Club's ground. Brighton, too, kept their position, despite the weakening of the eleven by injuries to players. Crystal Palace are improving and their success against Swindon should give the confidence of the men a much-needed fillip. Neither, however, approached their form of last season when Swindon robbed the Palace of the Championship by a goal average which was only a decimal fraction superior.

Kitchener's First New Army.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cabled on November 28: The first new army has completed its recruit training and is now at field work and advanced musketry. I have seen battalions at work after an interval of a week or two, and have been astonished by the progress made. Their degree of efficiency is far ahead of what might have been expected. At bayonet practice, and as marksmen they challenge comparison with any other. The using of expert Bisley shots to teach musketry has been successful. The keen spirit of the first new army is beyond all praise. Now it is clear of elementary training the progress will be very rapid. The Highland troops are especially good, also the light division. The Eastern Battalions are also well forward. The Irish have some of the best material of any. The officering is working out well. A big leaven of experience thoughout the units has a remarkable effect on the development of the men.

NOTICES

A

GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

In the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the

PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: **50 cts.**

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CLOSING UP SALES.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK STORE,

56, Queen's Road Central,

is removing from the above premises to 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and is offering all the goods at a reduction 50 per cent. off the prices, for only two weeks.

Early inspection solicited.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

HONGKONG HOTEL:

By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Watson, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance on Christmas Night and also New Year's Eve when a Special Menu will be provided. Tables should be booked early.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE. Open Til Midnight.

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AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

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An Evening and An Afternoon with the Fairies.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore H. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

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"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEAUX.

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For a few nights only.

The Public are requested to be early, owing to the great demand for seats.

4th and 5th Series expected in a few days.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Some very interesting Pictures

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"THE CAPTAIN'S MISADVENTURE" Comic.

"WAR PICTURE" 6th Series in 2 parts—Length 2,000 Feet

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YOUR NAVY AS A FIGHTING MACHINE, By Jane	.80	BRITAIN'S DUTY TO-DAY, by Lyttelton	.30
AIRCRAFT IN THE GERMAN WAR, by Bulst	.80	HOW THE WAR CAME ABOUT, by Holland Rose	.30
PROPHECIES AND OMENS OF THE GREAT WAR	.40	THE WOMAN'S PART (IN WAR), by Pagoti	.20
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THE KAISER UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT, by Catling	.80	THE WITCH, by Mary Johnston	1.75
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MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN WAR, by Horace Wyatt	.80	MODERN BUSINESS ROUTINE, by Osborne	2.75
THE LAST OF THE HUNS, by Saunders	.80	HARPER'S EVERYDAY ELECTRICITY BOOK	2.75
BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE COURT OF VIENNA	1.60	MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, by May and Worth	8.50
FIRST FROM THE FRONT, by Ashton	2.00	THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER, now first put into Modern English, by J. Tatlock and P. Mackaye	7.00
FIGHTING LINES, by Begbie	.80	THE WAYS OF MISS BARBARA, A. and E. Castle	1.75
THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, by Marr	.80		

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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using **IZAL** every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. **Get IZAL,** because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

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OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT. 肉食

		Cts.	
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21	尾
„ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	„	21	鹹
„ Roast,—Shiu „	„	21	燒
„ Breast,—Ngau Lam „	„	19	牛腩比
„ Soup,—Tong Yuk „	„	16	牛肉湯
„ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	„	22	牛扒厲
„ do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	„	33	牛扒
„ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	„	26	牛肉
Bullock's Brains— „ No	per set	12	牛肉
„ Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50	腰
„ „ corned,—Ham Ngau Li	„	60	牛喉
„ Head,—Ngau Tau	„	$1.20	鮮尾
„ Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14	牛肝
„ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	„	22	牛手
„ Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12	牛筋
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	„	12	牛腎
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei	„	20	牛骨
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13	牛
„ Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	„	6	牛腸
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.20	牛牛仔猪
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26	羊
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei	„	26	羊腿
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	„	24	羊肩
„ Saddle	„	27	羊脚
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	„	27	猪心
„ Brains,—Chu No	per set	24	猪腦
„ Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14	猪牛
„ Fry,—Chu Chap	„	16	猪
„ Head,—Chu Tau	„	16	猪
„ Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12	猪排
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	„	18	猪腰
„ Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30	猪肝
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	„	26	
„ Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	„	—	
„ Leg,—Chu Pei	„	30	肉
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	„	20	肉
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60	頭
„ Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8	心
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	„	12	腰
„ Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27	肝
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	„	22	仔
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	„	22	牛
„ Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	„	27	羊
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	„	19	牛仔肉
„ Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	„	20	牛仔腸
Lard,—Chu Yau	„	22	

POULTRY. 生口

		Cts.	
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb	30	仔
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	„	30	仔雞
Ducks,—Ap	„	24	生鴨
Doves,—Pan Kau	„	18	
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24	雞蛋
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34	雞
„ Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	„	28	海南雞
Geese,—Ngo	„	24	鵝
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30	白鴿
„ Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	„	25	海口白鴿
Snipe—Sha Tsui	„	each 23	沙嘴
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65	火雞
„ Hen, „ „ Nai	„	45	火雞

FISH. 海鮮

		Cts.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18	嘉魚
Bream,—Pin Yu	„	20	扁魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	„	17	海鮮魚
Carp,—Li Yu	„	22	鯉魚
Catfish,—Chik Yu	„	15	赤魚
Codfish,—Mun Yu	„	16	鱈魚
Crabs,—Hai	„	24	公花蟹
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	„	18	魚
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	„	14	蟹
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	„	15	沙
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	„	12	黃魚
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	„	13	鯖王魚
„ Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	„	20	鰻尾甲
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	„	32	海海沙
Frogs,—Tin Kai	„	33	田猪
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	„	45	黃大魚
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	„	18	魚魚
Herrings,—Tso Pak	„	23	石班魚
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	„	28	白蛤
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	„	20	脚紳魚
Loach,—Wu Yu	„	26	魚鳥魚
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	„	30	蝦生
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	„	20	魚魚魚
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	„	32	古黃鱲
Mullet,—Chai Yu	„	20	魚白
Oysters,—Shang Ho	„	24	花蛎
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	„	12	頭鯉
Perch,—Tau Lo	„	24	花鱸
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	„	18	青鱸
Plaice,—Pan Yu	„	14	鯿
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	„	28	白
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	„	32	明
Prawns,—Ming Ha	„	40	蝦
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	„	12	魚沙石
Rock Fish,—Shek Ku Kung	„	18	
Roach Chun Yu	„	12	
Salmon—Ma Yau	„	35	
Shark —Sha Yu	„	8	
Skate—Po Yu	„	10	
Shrimps,—Ha	„	24	
Snapper,— Lap Yu	„	32	
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	„	32	
Tench,—Wan Yu	„	20	
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	„	20	
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	„	64	

FRUITS. 菓子

		Cts.	
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35	杏仁
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	„	18	金生平果
„ (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	„	—	天津平果
„ Small,—Hoi Tong	„	—	海棠
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	—	梳香蕉
„ (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	„	3	山香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	„	—	風栗
Carambola,—Yeung To	„	10	楊桃
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	12	椰子
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30	
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	„	6	金寧檸檬
„ America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	„	12	山檸檬
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	„	30	荔枝乾
„ Fresh,	„		
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb		雪柳
„ Sweet	„	—	橙
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	„	—	山梨
„ (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	„	10	沙梨
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	„	10	花生
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	„	8	紅
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	—	本地波蘿
„ 2nd „ —Chung-tang Po Lo	„	—	中等波蘿
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb	3	大蕉
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	„	—	紅西
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15	暹柚
„ Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	„	—	上海蘿柑
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb	15	合桃
„ Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	„	—	合桃
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—	山瓜

VEGETABLES, &c. 菜蔬

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi Cheuk	lb	—	丁頂柳
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	„	—	澳門豆
„ (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin		—	
„ Sprout,—Ah Choi	„	8	芽菜
„ Long,—Tau Kok	„	10	豆
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8	紅菜頭
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	„	8	苦瓜
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	„	8	青茄
„ Red,—Hung Ke	„	6	紅茄
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	„	10	芥菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	„	14	菜芯
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8	茭
Carrots,—Kam Shun	„	12	金筍
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	„	12	唐芹菜
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	„	30	乾辣椒
„ Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	„	18	紅花椒
„ Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	„	12	青辣菜
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	„	10	茄哩生
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2	青瓜菜
Garlic,—Suu Tau	lb	8	蒜頭
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	„	6	新子薑
„ old,—Lo Keung	„	8	老
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	„	15	力根
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5	山麥
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	„	1	洋生
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6	馬蹄
„ Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	„	8	桂藍馬
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	„	35	
Musk Melon. Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—	山
Okroes	lb	12	
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	„	8	盛頭
„ Green,—Shang Chong	„	6	洋盛頭
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	„	6	上生盛頭
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8	芹
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	—	青豆
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	„	3	番薯仔
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	„	—	海薯
„ Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	„	3	本仔
„ American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	„	8	花旗薯仔
„ Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	„	—	福州
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	„	3	冬瓜
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	„	5	紅蘿卜
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	„	12	大黃
Sage,—Tse So	„	—	鼠蘇
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	„	8	葱
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	„	5	
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	„	8	蕃
Taros,—Wu Tau	„	6	
Turnips Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	„	5	蘿
„ English,—Yeung Lo Pak	„	—	
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	„	4	瓜
„ (American),—Kam San Chit Kwa	„	—	
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	„	15	節洋菜
„ Lily root,—Lin Ngau	„	6	蓮藕
Yams,—Ta Shu	„	6	大薯
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	„	—	洋芹菜
Tau	„	—	海邊菜

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
   (a.) Highest Grade. per bag of 50 lbs., ... $4.50
   per lb., ... .10
   (b.) Second Grade. per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00
   per lb., ... .08
   (c.) Third Grade. per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50
   per lb., ... .07
2. Tinned Milk:—
   (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin, .30
   (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
   (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... .25
   (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... .35
   (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... .33
   (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin ... .20
3. Sugar:—
   Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00
   Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 12
   Granulated, per lb., ... 12
   Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 11
   „ No. 2 „ „ „ „ 10
4. Frozen Meat:—
   Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
		Russia.
		France.
Austria		Belgium.
		Japan.
Turkey		Servia.
		Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatums to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxemburg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxemburg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scene [illegible]

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by the Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxemburg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium completed; whole Austrian army to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; [illegible] cavalry brought [illegible] sent and destroyed.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Butua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of $50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude [illegible]

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37½ miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruska, and Ivanovo Kamenovitzk. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept.—27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies [illegible]

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporos (Emden's supply ships) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sunk. Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sentenced to penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Boers [illegible] penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters Germany, victory from the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents give great reception to Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

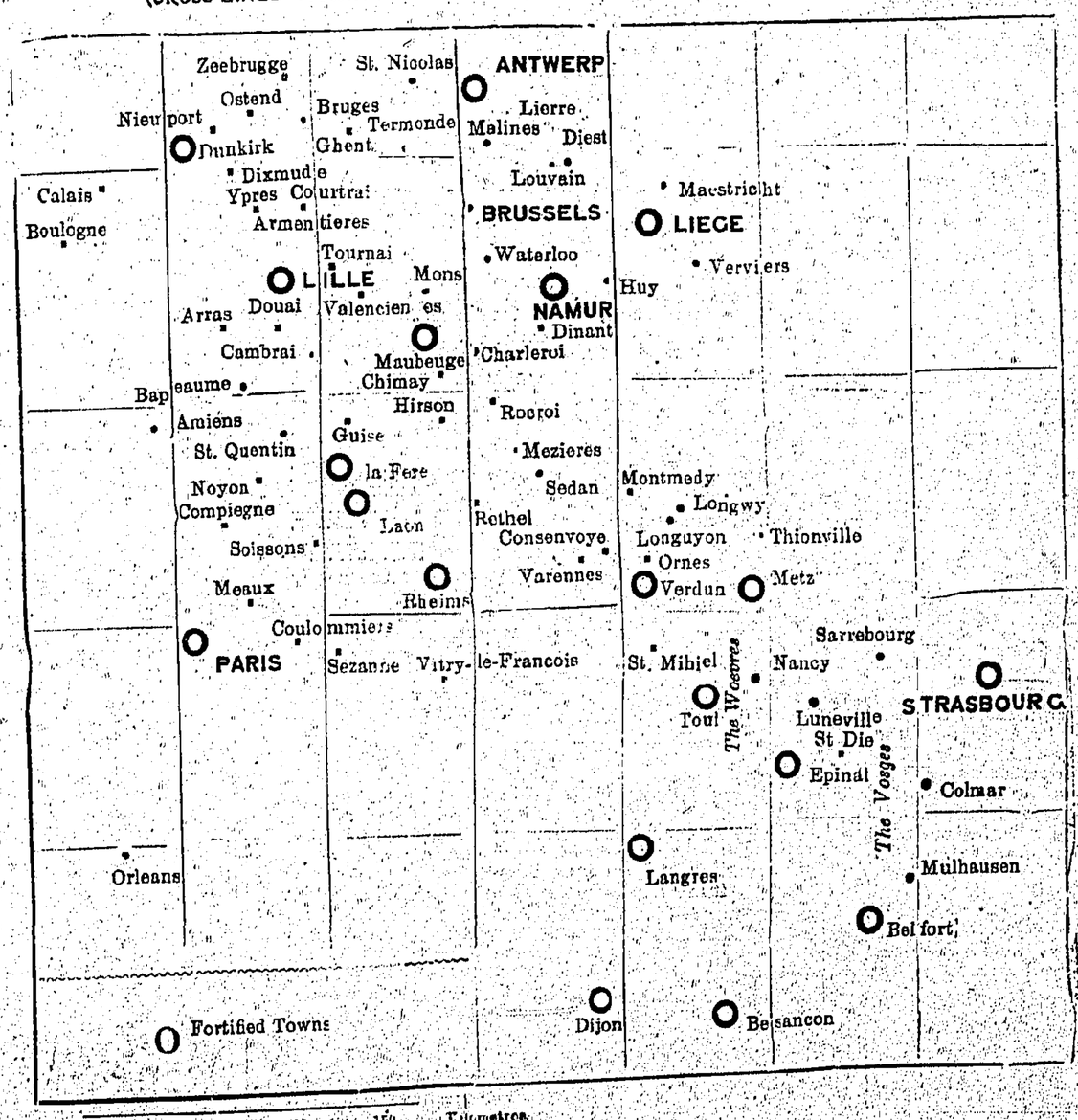
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(*Continued on page* 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

Commercial.

Burma Rice.

Although Burma has only ten million acres under rice, as compared with fifty million acres in Bengal, it exports no less than 75 per cent. of the total quantity of rice shipped from India. This is due to the fact that its population is small in comparison with the rice acreage, so that there is a large surplus of rice for export. Though the available area for rice has now been almost entirely taken up in Burma, there are still possibilities of increasing the output by irrigation and by intensive cultivation, so that there seems to be no reason to expect any falling off in the Burmese exports in the near future. Rice is cultivated in Burma, both in the Deltaic Region, with a rainfall of 70 to 200 in. per annum, and in the Central Region, with the low rainfall of 25 to 35 in. per annum. In the second of these areas rice is a crop of secondary importance, except where irrigation is possible. Apart from manurial and other experiments having for their object the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, the Department of Agriculture in Burma is carrying on experiments for the improvement of the rice grain. The chief objects of these experiments are: (1) The elimination of red-grained and awned varieties of rice; (2) the production of grain which shall be free from awns and red skin, and shall be of uniform size, vitreous in appearance when husked, and spheroidal rather than cylindrical in shape; (3) the avoidance of dirt and foreign seed in shipments of rice. This work is being done at the Mandalay and Monwabi experiment stations, and a brief description of the methods followed is given in a paper read by Mr. A. C. McKerral at the Third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture held in London last summer.—*Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*

LOG BOOK.

(*Continued from Page 6.*)

and the Flower Motor Company, who have one vessel of 3,681 tons completed and two more of the same size being built. Several Diesel-engined vessels of larger size, with tonnage ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 tons, are in course of construction on the Clyde, and of these four are intended for British owners. With regard to the staff of exclusive surveyors abroad, it is stated that two are stationed at Nagasaki and one at each of the following ports in the Far East:—Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Yokohama. The past year has witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling in the world's mercantile marine. There are now recorded in the Society's Register Book 2,750 vessels fitted with wireless telegraphic installations as compared with 1,932 at a corresponding date last year, and 930 fitted with submarine signalling apparatus as compared with 806 last year.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SHIMOSA,"

FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

[illegible] WELL, & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, [illegible] December, 1914.

NOTICES

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 8th December at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 1st January, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 6th January at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th January, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. WURIU,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLAWERS,"

From LEITH, MIDDLE BRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12nd December, 1914

NOTICE.

PASSPORTS FOR FRANCE.

The Consul General for France brings to the notice of the concerned, that:

By order of the French Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs, all persons whether of French nationality or not, going to France or French colonies, will have henceforth to carry a passport bearing their photograph.

French citizens and protegees will have to call at the Consulate for the delivery of the passport. Persons of other nationalities having a passport delivered by the authorities of their respective countries must have it "VISED" at the French Consulate, where they should call themselves for this formality.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that by instructions of the Department of State all citizens of the United States now holding regular Department of State or emergency passports are required to present themselves within two weeks to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States for the insertion in such passport of a declaration as to the countries in which such passport is to be used and the purposes for which countries are to be visited and for the attachment to such passport of a photograph of the holder. Without such statement and such photograph passports heretofore granted citizens of the United States or persons owing allegiance to the United States may be regarded as invalid.

Notice also is hereby given that hereafter a person applying to the Department of State or to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States authorized to issue emergency passports for a regular or emergency passport is required to state in what countries he intends to use such passport and if any such country is at war to state briefly for what object he intends to go there. A statement in the following form will be written upon the face of the passport issued either by the Department of State or by the diplomatic or Consular authority.

"The person to whom this passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in countries hereafter named for the following objects.....

This passport is not valid for use in other countries except in necessary transit to or from the countries named."

The holder is also required to submit a small unmounted photograph of himself or herself in duplicate, one copy of which will be attached to the passport. With applications for passports photographs will be submitted in triplicate

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will those Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:

"South China Morning Post"
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.
VISA OF PASSPORTS.

Notice is hereby given that all American citizens intending to travel in Italy, France and French colonies, and Germany, must possess passports and all passports must be visaed by the consular or diplomatic representatives of the respective countries. It is advisable also that American travelling to other European countries should have passports properly visaed.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
American Consul General.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1914.

BANKS

BANKS

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	Dec. 19
Malwa, New	9[illegible] 25 per p
Malwa, Old	9 125 „
Patna, New	9.325 per c.
Patna, Old	9.200 „
Benares, New	9.0[illegible] „
Benares, Old	8.[illegible] „

EXCHANGE.

Selling	
T/T	1/9⅛
Demand	1/9 3/16
30 d/s	1/9¼
60 d/s	1/9 5/16
4 m/s	1/9⅜
T/T Shanghai	73
Private 30 d/s sight	
T/T Singapore	75 5/8
T/T Japan	87½
T/T India	133¼
Demand India	133½
T/T Bombay	
Demand Bombay	13[illegible]
T/T Calcutta	
Demand Calcutta	133½
Demand Manila	87½
T/T. San F'co & N.Y.	43⅛
Demand, New York	43 1/4
T/T. Java	107

T/T. Marks	Nom.
Demand Germany	„
T/T. France	2.21
Demand Paris	2.21½
On Haiphong	6% prem.
On Saigon	„
On Bangkok	87¼
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1 9 7/8
4 m/s. D/P	1/10
6 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/4
30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10⅛
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	44⅞
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	2.32
6 m/s. do	2.37
Gold Leaf per tael	$56.50
Sovereign	$11.10
Bar Silver, ready	22 11/16
forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	$23 1/2	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	$18½
Chinese...10 „	$23¾	Hongkong 10 „	$18½

Discount per $100:

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS. E—ENQUIRIES. B—BUYERS. N—NOMINAL

Stocks & Paid up Value.	Closing Quotation		Last Dividend and Date.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$750	b.	£2:3/- at ex 1/10⅝ equal to $22.80 for ½ year ending 30.6.14
	£71		
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $50	340	s.	Final of $3 a/c 1912, Interim of $18 a/c 1913
North China £5	T145	n.	Final of 1 p.c. making 2½ p.c. for 1912
Unions $100	$260	sa.	Final of $20 making $50 for 1912 and Interim of $30 for 1913
Yangtsezes £50	$205		Final of $12 mak. $15 for 1912 & Int. of $3 for 1913
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $20	$149		$10 for 1912
Hongkong Fires $50	$385	s.	$27 for 1912
SHIPPING.			
China & Manilas $25	$5½	b.	$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship $50	30		$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Steamboats $15	$22½	s.	Interim of 50 cts. for ½ year ending 10.6.14
Indo-Chinas (Preferred) (Deferred) £5	$59	b.	Final of 3% making 6% preferred shares & 5% on deferred for year 1913
"Shell" Transports £1	75/-	b.	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22.
	£11		
"Star Ferry" $10	$40	n.	$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30.4.13
REFINERIES			
China Sugars $100	$77		$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugars $100	$17	s.	$3 for 1897
MINING			
Chinese Engineerings £1	36/6	s.	Final of 5% for year ending 30.6.14, mak. 10% in all. Coupon No. 4.
Tronohs £1	25/6		1/- making 7/6 a/c. 1913.
Raubs £1	$2.30	b.	1/2 for 1909
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS			
Kowloon Wharfs $50	$74	s.	$3.50 for year 1913
H.K. & W'poa Docks $50	$59	s.	$3 for 1913
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 50		Tls. 5 for 1913
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 82½	b.	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS			
Anglo French Lands T. 100	T. 94		Tls. 6 29.2.10
H'Kong Central E'tes $100	$160	n.	First year
Hongkong Hotels $50	$120	b.	$3.50 for ½ year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong Lands $100	$114	s.	$3½ for ½ year ending 30.6.14
Humphreys Estates $10	$7½	sa.	50 cents for 1913
Kowloon Lands $30	$44	n.	$2.30 for 1913
Shanghai Lands T. 30	T. 25	b.	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30.6.13 $2.00 for ½ year ending 30.6.14
West Points $50	$71	n.	
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10	P. 8		15 per cent. for 1910
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	Tls. 117	s.	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Shanghai Cottons	78	s.	Tls. 6, bonus of Tls. 4 & extra bonus of Tls 1 for year ending 30.6.14
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 74		T. 12 for year end'g 31.12.12
Kung Yik	Tls. 11½	b.	Tls. 1½ for year ending 30.11.13
Hongkong Cottons $10	$7	s.	50 cents 31.7.80
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $12	$10¼	b.	$1.20 for 1913
Light and Powers $10	$4	sa.	
Do. (Spec. shares) $1			
China Providents $10	$7½	b.	70 cents for 1913
Dairy Farms $6	$35	s.	$1.50 for year end'g 31.7.14
Green Islands $10	$5¼	sa. & b.	40 cents for 1911
Hongkong Electrics $10	$36½	b.	$1.80 per share for 9 3
Hongkong Ices $25	$195		Interim of 12½ a/c 1914
Hongkong Ropes $10	$25	n.	$2 for 1913
Langkats $. 10	Tls. 32	b.	Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Morning Post $25	$29	n.	$1 Interim a/c year ending 31.8.14
Peak Tramway $10	10		80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do. (new) $1	75 cts.	b.	
Hongkong Electric Trams	$5.30	sa. & s.	Final of 6d. making 7½d. per share for 1913.
Philippines $10	5		None
H. Price & Co., Ld. $10	6		$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpeset Papeteries du Tonkin — Preferred $50, paid up $50, Benefit	$20		None
Shanghai-Sumatras T. 2[illegible]	$200		
Steam Laundry $5	T. 150		
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld. $10	$4½	s.	No dividend this year
	$9½	b.	35 cts. for year end'g 31.5.14
United Asbestos Founders Shares $10	$300		20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31.5.1912
Union Waterboat $10	$18	n.	$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Weismann, Ltd. $10	$30		75 per cent. for year ending 31.7.11.
Watson $10	$7	s.	70 cents 1913
William Powell, Ltd.	$6¾	s.	50 cents on old shares 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 31.7.14

Current rates p.m. Dec. 19, 1914.
Central Brokers Office Queen's Road Central. Tel. address Rectitude.
"Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

DIARY OF WAR.

(*Continued from back of page 8*).

November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixschoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the W[illegible]. Russians attacking strong [illegible]tions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilian waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De We[illegible] captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassee captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.C. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by posta registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

New Year's Holiday.

On Friday, the 1st and Saturday, the 2nd January the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

In the event of the arrival of the English Mail from Europe the Post Office will be open for one hour for the delivery thereof.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters each, as on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence during the morning of the 2nd prox.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holiday.

The Nagoya, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Monday, the 30th ulto., is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 31st inst.

The Arcadia with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 27th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday, the 1st Jan.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Nagoya, 31st inst.
English, Arcadia, 1st Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Philippine Is.—Per HUICHOW, 30th Dec. 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per DUMBEA, 30th Dec. 9 a.m.
[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 4th Jan.]
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 30th Dec. 1 p.m.
Japan via Kobe, Victoria Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver—Per IXION, 30th inst., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 31st Dec.

Shanghai & North China.—Per CHIPSHING, 31st inst., 11 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong.—Per HUE, 31st inst., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per NILE, 31st inst., 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW, 31st inst., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 1st Jan. 1915.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ARCADIA, 1st Jan. 9 a.m.
[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 4th Jan.]
English Mail. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe (The Parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 5 p.m.)—Per NAGOYA, 1st Jan. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 29th Dec.—Kwanwyen, 26th Dec., Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.

Chalister, Br. s.s. 3,366, J. E. Galt, 28th Dec.—Manila, Gen.—D. & Co.

Merionethshire, Br. s.s. 2,686, R. H. Dodd, 29th Dec.—Portland, 11th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Xuechow, British s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 25th Dec. Rice—B. & S.

Fushimi Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,873, T. Irisawa, 28th Dec.—Yokohama, 16th Dec. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Standard, Norw. 894, H. N. Mull, 28th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Uncus, Br. s.s. 2,896, P. Stewart, 23th inst—San Francisco, 22nd ult., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Calchas, Br. s.s. 4,278, R. T. Jones, 28th Dec.—Victoria B. C. 29th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 709, A. Cornelissen, 28th inst.—K. C. Wan, 27th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Jade, Fr. s.s. 290, J. Pannier, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 27th Dec., Gen.—W. Jack.

Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Martin, 29th Dec.—Saigon, 24th Dec., Rice & Gen.—Chinese.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,475, Bichard, 29th Dec.—Swatow, 28th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,099, W. G. G. Leask, 29th Dec.—Manila, 26th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Waishing, Br. s.s. 1,170, M. Picknell, 29th Dec.—Hoihow, 28th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kwongsang from Shanghai—Mr Duntor.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per UEICHOW, 1st Jan., 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 2nd Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 2nd Jan., 9 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per TJITAROEM, 2nd Jan. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 2nd Jan. 9 a.m.
Siberian Mail. Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 2nd Jan. 2 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Thursday 7th Jan.)
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN, 2nd Jan. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 3rd Jan.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIJIN M., 3rd Jan., 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 3rd Jan. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 5th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 5th Jan., 1 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 5th Jan. 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Anping—Per SOSHU MARU, 5th Jan., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6th Jan

C'dian A'can & E'pean Mails. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, C. B. & Tacoma, United Kingdom via Canada—Per CANADA M. 6th Jan., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th Jan.

Australian Mail. Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 8th Jan., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 9th Jan.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica & Iquique—Per KIYO MARU, 9th Jan., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY 12th Jan.

French Mail. Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail)—Per CORDILLERE, 12th Jan. 11

TIDE TABLE.

28th Dec., to 3rd Jan., 1915.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Height.
Mon.	28	m 7 6	8.5 3.8	4.8 5.1	m 1 11	6 40 a	[illegible]
Tues.	29	8 6	31 56 a	4.1 6.0	m 8 0	2 21 a	2.3 3.5
Wed.	30	1m 9 7	31 53 a	4.0 7.3	m 2 0	29 55 a	1.8 3.6
Thur.	31	m 10 7	35 54 a	5.0 7.7	m 3 1	24 3 a	1.3 1.6
Fri.	1	m 11 8	8 20 a	4.0 6.0	m 3 2	48 5 a	0.9 3.7
Sat.	2	11 9	31 9 a	4.0 6.3	m 4 3	13 36 a	0.5 3.6
Sun.	3	11 9	57 30 a	4.0 5.8	m 5 3	0 11 a	0.3 3.6

m morning. a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 10.30—The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central over the Eastern Sea.

A depression appears to have formed over S. Mongolia.

Pressure is nearly stationary in the South.

The monsoon will be interrupted along the east coast of China and will moderate over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	Strong N.E. winds, moderating.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

29th Dec., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'ostock	7a	30.27	4			0	b
Nemuro	6a	30.14			wsw	1	
Hakodate	"	30.25				0	
Tokio	"	30.28				0	
Kochi	"	30.35			sw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.39			n	2	
K'gima	"	30.37			nne	1	
Oshima	"	30.30			s	1	
Naha	"	30.23			ne	2	
Ishi'jima	"	30.21			n	3	
Bonin Is.	"	30.20			n	2	
Chefoo	"						
W'haiwei	"	30.28	34	69	sw	3	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.43	27		ne	2	bm
Gutzlaff	"	30.39	42			0	bv
Sharp P.	7a	30.33	53		n	1	c
Amoy	6a	30.25	58	70	ne	2	c
Swatow	"	30.30	56	87	n	1	c
Taihoku	5a	30.28			e	4	
Taichu	"	30.21				0	
Tainan	"	30.21			n	4	
Koshun	"	30.18			ne	2	
P'dores	"	30.21			ne	10	
Canton	6a	30.32	53	93	n	1	c
H'kong	"	30.30	59	72	nne	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.25			ene	3	o
Macao	"	30.27	55		nnw	1	c
Wuchow	9a	30.38	57	69		1	o
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	6a	30.30	59		ene	1	o
Tourane	"	30.15	70		ene	6	o
C. St. J.	"	29.97	72		ene	4	c
Aparri	"	30.06			ne	2	o
Manila	"	30.01	67			0	b
Legaspi	"	29.97	78		nne	2	o
Iloilo	9a	29.99	78		ne	2	b
Bacolod	"				n	1	b
Cebu	"	29.99	82		e	1	o
Labuan	"						

C. W. Jeffries, Chief Asst.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 29.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, he Humidity of air saturated with moisure being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.25	30.30	30.20
Temperature	65	59	62
Humidity	65	72	74
Wind Direction	W	NNE	E
" Force	2	2	3
Weather			o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on the 28th 66
Lowest " " " " " 57

H.K. Observatory, 29th December.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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